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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Prussia Commutes Hitler Men

Japan to Launch Manchukuo

Plates Show Eclipse Was O. K.

Mayor Walker Walks Right Out

Women Brighten in Dull Days

THE Prussian Government yields before the pressure of Adolf Hitler and his Fascist party. The capital sentences of five Fascists condemned by the emergency court for murdering a Communist in his home at Bouthen are commuted to life imprisonment at hard labor. Chancellor von Papen presides as Reich Commissioner at the Prussian Cabinet session which softens the decrees. Much of Germany is opposed to capital punishment, but the issue is forced out of ethics and into the political realm. It is difficult for even the optimistic to cry, Humanitarianism wins!—when the shadow of Herr Hitler looms so large.

¶ Japan's Foreign Office spokesman says Tokyo's de jure recognition of Manchukuo will be completed at Changchun before Sept. 15. General Muto will sign up with President Henry Pu Yi, following approval by the Japanese Privy Council and the Emperor. The single-sentence document is said not to establish a protectorate, but to make Japan responsible for Manchukuo's external protection and internal order. No commercial aspects are mentioned. These were settled like most matters touching the puppet state—by strictly previous and strictly private agreement.

¶ The world's astronomers develop notes and plates and call the solar eclipse colossal. Half of the 52 expeditions were tragically shut off by clouds, but the others learned new things about the outline of the corona, the influence of sun spot activity on the earth, the receding of the radio-reflecting Kennelly-Heaviside layer as the light fails. Some astronomers admit the bit of scandal that spiced the celestial tryst—The moon arrived a few seconds late and then, as though she were the aggrieved one, kited off a few seconds ahead of schedule.

¶ Germany's bid for bilateral negotiations with France regarding arms equality does not please the French. The Paris Cabinet prepares to reply that revision under the Versailles Treaty can be discussed only with all the former Allies. Paris newspapers declare France can prove Germany has already far exceeded its military limits fixed at Versailles. With reparations settled and arms revision under discussion, Germany is seen as moving in hope of a still further recovery—That of its one-time colonies containing 12,300,000 people ceded to Britain, France, Belgium, Japan and China. Says one critic: Germany should hardly hope to undo the war.

¶ James J. Walker resigns as Mayor of New York to end the ouster hearing before Governor Roosevelt. It is believed he seeks to run again at a November election, as counseled by his single New York newspaper backer, William R. Hearst. Whether such an election can be held is questioned by lawyers. Judge Samuel Seabury says the Mayor's action, heading off the Governor's decision, is "equivalent to a confession of guilt." Mayor Walker, apparently preparing to appeal to "the supreme authority, the people themselves," is not now on trial—but the City of New York soon may be.

¶ President Ortiz Rubio opens Mexico's thirty-fifth Congress in a colorful ceremony. His 40,000-word message to the lawmakers stresses the rapid strides in rural education. The 7165 rural schools have as pupils 465,000 children and 140,000 adults, a big increase, even in hard times, over the previous year. Thus the Indian is recognized as a factor in his country's future—He is being fitted by education to play a large and once disputed part.

¶ Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago, inviting Europe to the Chicago Exposition, gives London some breezy opinions on gangsters. The Mayor believes certain American gangster films running in London to be perfectly terrible. Chicago has had gangsters and gang wars, but it will not permit rehearsal of them in films. Such films mislead youth. Mr. Cermak points a virtue in Chicago's crime experience which has not been too generally recognized—Because of its lurid gangster chapter, Chicago is able to show other cities how to proceed against such inflictions.

¶ Ohio sees 8000 women leaders, one in each precinct of the State, working for the election of President Hoover. Arkansas, where Democratic nomination means election, names 17 women—more than ever before—for important offices. Miss Ruth Gruber, under voting age, comes home to Brooklyn from the University of Cologne after taking her Doctor of Philosophy degree in the unprecedented time of a single year. Economic question: Do American women shrivel down in hard times, or swing ardently into the up and up?

Bridge for Hikers Built by Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

A PARTY of engineering students from Edinburgh University have built a footbridge, with a span of 52 feet, over the Alt Lagan a' Bhainne, as a convenience to hikers. When in spate, the stream frequently hindered walkers along General Wade's road over the Corrieyairack Pass in the Highlands.

The students undertook the task of building the footbridge, as a voluntary contribution to Highland amenities. While engaged in the work they camped near-by. The crest of the university has been engraved at one end of the bridge as a memento.

Election Fight In U. S. Echoes Over Atlantic

Nations Follow Keenly American Speeches on Arms and Debt

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The forthcoming presidential election in the United States has naturally its repercussions in Europe. Some of the declarations that have been made, such as those that indicate a growing consciousness of the duty of consultation in the event of a menace of war, have been favorably received—though something more than a recognition of an implicit obligation in the Briand-Kellogg Pact is called for.

Again, a change in the American view of debts is welcomed in Europe, though once more it is not considered that the change is yet sufficiently drastic to meet the case. A reduction of European payments is now envisaged, and that is all to the good. But it is by no means clear whether many of the European countries would accept the proposed bargain by which they should open their doors wider for American goods. It still appears that the virtual cancellation of Germany's payments must be followed by the virtual cancellation of European payments to America, and although there is every desire to meet the United States halfway, Europe, too, is as interested in its system of protection as America admittedly is.

Peace Pacts Questioned

Particularly has attention been called to such phrases as indict the peace treaties of 1919 as one of the causes of political instability, which in turn is responsible for the world economic depression. These references are indeed regarded as partisan. On the one hand, those countries which ask for a revision of the treaties are encouraged. On the other hand, those countries which stand for the status quo are loud in their protests.

It is said that even though these treaties are not perfect they must be observed as representing a minimum of order and of justice. While they are respected they are a guarantee of security. If there is political instability, it is precisely because they have been assailed not only by those who have special reason to dislike the new statute of Europe, but by those who have since turned against the treaties they helped to fashion.

In France, for example, it is urged that there has been a continual attempt to soften the application of the treaties, especially in their military and financial aspects. If there is now an agitation for territorial changes the cause of peace will not be served. On the contrary, war will be brought measurably in sight.

It is further pointed out that the United States cannot properly comprehend the problem of disarmament as it presents itself to Europe. Certainly Europe is spending far too much money on armies and munitions, but the history of Europe cannot be compared with the history of America. The United States has never experienced invasion. It is virtually free from the menace of invasion. Yet it rightly insists on national defense and affirms the necessity of maintaining its territorial and naval forces at a sufficiently high level.

Various Views on Arms

Now nearly all European countries have been invaded, and believe that they may again be invaded. They are convinced that they must be vigilant. Some countries ardently call for disarmament, but it is argued that these countries are, for the most part, those which would be automatically placed in a relatively advantageous position by measures of disarmament. In other words, they are intent not so much on their own disarmament as on the disarmament of their neighbors. If they can bring those neighbors down to their own level, the prospects of peace will, it is said, be diminished instead of being strengthened. Naturally their neighbors object to a disarmament which will turn to their disadvantage, and despite their verbal acceptance of the general disarmament thesis, they are opposed to any real weakening of their own forces.

It will be readily understood that this is in no way an indorsement of the European viewpoint—which is indeed not single but divided. It is merely a brief outline of the impression made upon Europe by the presidential campaign. In that campaign there is much that commends itself on this side of the Atlantic: but there are points which are criticized very vigorously. Obviously a good deal that is said in the United States may be discounted, since it has an electoral purpose.

INTERNAL PEACE IN MEXICO URGED BY ORTIZ RUBIO

President in Message to Congress Stresses Work for Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2—Picturing Mexico as at peace with the world with no major and few minor problems, President Ortiz Rubio formally opened Mexico's thirty-fifth Congress yesterday afternoon when he read a summary of his 40,000 word message to the legislators.

Stressing a program of pacific development within the country the President devoted considerable portion of his speech to the rapid strides made by the Department of Public Education in its activities among the rural communities. While the restricted federal revenues have been keenly felt in other executive departments the President points out that the Administration is not faltering in its efforts to establish new schools and that it continues to follow out the original campaign of educating the Indians and mixed bloods in the outlying districts.

With 7165 rural schools operating, attended by 465,000 children and 140,000 adults, the President pridefully pointed to the fact that this is an increase of 456 schools over the previous year as well as an increased attendance of 38,000 children and 14,000 adults.

Although the rural educational wants are rightfully given the greater share of attention President Ortiz Rubio stated that the problem of increasing scholar population in Mexico City is being given careful attention, adding that the lack of resources in recent years has impeded the construction of new schoolhouses and obliged the Treasury to expend large sums in renting suitable schoolroom space. During the past year the appropriation for rent in the federal district has been reduced approximately 50 per cent but this decrease has been offset in the fact that the Treasury Department has turned over a number of Government buildings and former church edifices to the education officials for schoolhouses.

Turning to social reforms the President stated that gambling has been largely suppressed or discouraged by the anti-gambling decree promulgated during the last year. He also asserted that by increased vigilance on the borders there has been a marked decrease in drug and alcoholic smuggling.

Hoover Praises Work of Building And Loan Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Sept. 2—President Hoover paid tribute to the building and loan movement in a message today to the fortieth annual convention of the United States Building and Loan League being held here.

The President pointed out that the convention is practically simultaneous with the institution of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, adding:

"That board and the system of banks which it contemplates are in a large measure a tribute to the fine underlying theory and efficiency of management of the building and loan associations of the United States.

"The building and loan movement has contributed greatly to render it possible for American citizens to acquire ownership of their homes. In doing it, there has been created a structure now running into the billions of dollars, whose solvency record equals that of any of our other well managed financial institutions. The human aspects of your work are of vital consequence to our nation.

"Federal home loan banks, the establishment of which I have advocated during the past seven years, should prove of enormous benefit to you."

Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the directing board of the Federal Home Loan Bank system, urged that building and loan association officials suspend mortgage foreclosures until the Home Loan Banks get under way in October, "at least where there is the slightest hope for the mortgagor."

Obstacles Block Wet Path In Any Attempt to Repeal Amendment or Weaken Law

Many Things Are Possible, It Is Agreed, But in the Realm of Probability, Drys See Little to Cause Fear for Prohibition

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Imposing obstacles, recognized throughout the prohibition controversy by wets as well as drys, block the way to any immediate major change in the Eighteenth Amendment, competent observers here point out.

The improbability of any important alteration in the near future is seen in the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient wet strength in Congress, and in certain constitutional restrictions.

Attacks on, and even a lower court ruling against, the constitutionality of the Eighteenth Amendment have been met conclusively with a Supreme Court opinion upholding it constitutional in every aspect. The contention that it should have been submitted to state conventions for ratification instead of legislatures was denied by the Supreme Court which interpreted the Constitution to provide that amendments may be submitted either to conventions or legislatures.

Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would require the vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress and of three-fourths of the states. Therefore, 33 members of the Senate, or 13 states, could block repeal. Present strength and no prospect of a sufficient increase in the next Congress, give little encouragement to the extreme wets.

Even "proposal" of repeal, in the form of a "twentieth amendment" as is suggested, would require the lengthy process of having each state either call a legislative session or a state convention, for ratification or rejection. Amendments may be acted upon, at the direction of Congress, in either way, the Supreme Court has ruled, and in case of a wet victory in Congress, the demand likely would be for the convention method. As each governor can call a state convention at his discretion, it would be possible for one state to delay final action for many years, even to the extent of nullifying the whole process, in that all states must act within seven years.

Neither is the fact that both presidential candidates are pledged to some form of change expected to have any compelling effect. The President has no power in such a constitutional dispute, not even that of veto. His personal opinion may carry some weight with the members of his party in Congress, but observers doubt that even this influ-

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STATE COLONY TO TEST TRADE FLOW PROPOSED

Solution of Manufacture and Distribution Problems Would Be Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Eng.—Can engineers play their part in bringing about the social and economic readjustment of the world at the present time? was a question raised and answered by Prof. Miles Walker in his presidential address to the engineering section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its annual meeting here.

"With output falling and unemployment rising, the engineer has an important message to give to the world," said Professor Walker. "When he gives it in his technical journals it passes unheeded by the world at large.

"You ask for a constructive proposal. It is that the Government should found an experimental, voluntary, self-supporting colony under the auspices of engineers, scientists and economists.

"The object in view would be to ascertain how far it is possible with our present knowledge and the best methods of manufacture and distribution for a group of, say, 100,000 persons to maintain themselves and continually to increase their wealth when freed from the restraints and social errors of modern civilization.

"Such an experiment might do more to enlighten the world as to the possibility of modern logical methods than an experiment carried out on a continent thousands of miles across where unforeseen difficulties might easily defeat the best intentions."

Mr. W. Mayhowe Heller, president of the educational science section of the association, declared educators have recognized the new distribution of the weight of knowledge, but that the machinery which they had provided for dealing with it needed more frequent testing and more constant renewals in order to keep it abreast of developments.

Mr. Heller attacked what he termed the "over-specialization" of most teachers, on the ground that specialization limits their ability to undertake even elementary instruction in a broad course of general science; laying the present failure of general science to find a footing in the schools at the door of the "haphazard preparation of the teacher" for his life's work.

Natural science teachers, Mr. Heller said, should be trained for their work as deliberately as candidates for other professions. They should undergo courses in physics, chemistry, botany, animal physiology, geology and physiography.

SOCIALISTIC ERA IN CHILE ENTERS DEFINITE STAGE

Begins With Formation of Five Great Government Corporations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Chile definitely inaugurated its state socialistic activities when Provisional President Davila signed what is known as the National Emergency Plan involving the formation of five government corporations whose aim will be to monopolize all domestic and foreign business that enters their respective spheres.

The object of the legislation, as explained in the preamble of the plan, is "to constitute the material basis of the new socialistic state.

The five entities which have been organized under the law are the State Foreign Trading Company, the State Industrial Company, the State Mining Company, the State Construction Company and the State Transport Company. Nothing has been done in the spheres of agriculture and insurance—the remaining links in the state socialistic chain—as it is considered that these are served by the Caja Agraria and the Caja Reaseguradora, respectively, which already exist.

The Government, which is somewhat sensitive to foreign interpretations of its type of Socialism and which is still bidding for recognition from major powers has been to considerable pains to explain that its State Socialism is, in its opinion, really State Capitalism. It indicated, however, that in future it would be necessary for the Government to handle the bulk of the nation's trade and industry as it was satisfied that independent capitalism could not single-handedly rescue the country from the depths of its economic depression.

"Nonetheless," it stated, "private loans to the Government will be welcomed to assist its state-directed enterprises and a fair rate of interest guaranteed."

The sum of 360,000,000 pesos is allotted by the law as the preliminary capitalization of the Emergency Plan and the money is being provided, at the commencement, by the favorite device of recent finance ministers—"a central bank discount operation of treasury bonds." Bonds are bearer in character and government-guaranteed, of 100, 500, 1000 and 10,000 peso denominations, yielding interest at only 1 per cent per annum, paid half-yearly, with amortization at par in half-yearly quotas. Private capital is also invited, with government guarantee and interest at 6 per cent, but with no voice in company administration.

Persia Had First Postal Service, Established by King Cyrus in 550 B. C.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 — The world's first system of post offices and post roads was established about 550 B. C. by King Cyrus the Elder of Persia, although the first post office for the general public came into existence in 1516, says the Post Office Department here.

Offering for public perusal an historical survey of the early stage of mail delivery, the Department notes that history records post offices and post roads having been used more than 2000 years ago. Cyrus in order to keep in touch with his vast domain required his governors and chief commanders to write to him frequently of the developments in their several districts.

To make communications safe, and that they might be carried expeditiously, he had built "post houses at distances along post roads." Following this example every ruler, both Persian and Roman concocted some scheme for postal communication

So far as known, says the department, the first post office for general use was established in 1516 for communications between Vienna and Berlin. In 1523 England started a postal system to be used for communications between members of the royal family. During 1639 a postal system began in America when the General Court of Massachusetts, by an ordinance, "legalized such method for communication," and directed that all letters brought from overseas should be left at the home of Richard Fairbanks in Boston, and by him transmitted.

The Virginia colony soon afterward opened its postal system and under an ordinance required each planter receiving a communication to pass it along to his nearest neighbor. In July, 1775 the Continental Congress "established the post office with Benjamin Franklin as its first Postmaster-General." In 1829 William T. Barry, Postmaster-General, became a member of President Jackson's Cabinet.

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THINGS PRESENT

If you are getting fed up with these "repeal" license plates, take comfort in the editorial "Mobile Billboards." Perhaps your state will follow New Jersey's example.

"Sand in the Gear Box?" on the Household page will help many a housewife. It is one in the series on "Adventures in Home Making."

Do take a comfortable seat in your garden some morning and read "The Best Time of Day" | Home Forum Page.

We enjoy saying nice things about our friends the doctors, and the Sundial is one place we are doing it today.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver dips his pen in acid and accounts for the way speakeasy operators "love" federal prohibition agents. His "Prohibition Facts" will continue to appear on page one daily.

Saturday brings you the following scheduled pages: Educational; Antiques and Interior Decoration; the combined Art, Music, Theater, Books department

JAPANESE PLAN TO SIGN MANCHU PACT BY SEPT. 15

Treaty of One Sentence to Contain Terms of Recognition

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 2— A Foreign Office spokesman said today that a treaty establishing Japan's de jure recognition of Manchukuo will be signed at Changchun before Sept. 15, following consideration of the text by the Privy Council in Tokyo and the Emperor's approval. Gen Nobuyoshi Muto will sign the treaty at Changchun for Japan. The General took a draft of the text with him when he left Tokyo and now has agreed with Manchukuo on practically the final text.

A few days before the signature, copies of the treaty will be sent to Washington, London, Paris and other capitals, while the original document will be published and become effective immediately on the signature.

It is not decided whether a copy will be filed with the League. Filing at Geneva is not necessary since it is not necessary to inform the world at large. The treaty is a simple document consisting of a single sentence in Japanese and Manchurian, but the English translation may be three of four paragraphs.

The spokesman said: "Even the greatest enemy of Japan will not be able to interpret the treaty as in any way establishing a Japanese protectorate over Manchuria."

It is indicated, however, that Japan will be responsible for Manchukuo's protection externally as well as for the maintenance of order internally.

The document has no commercial aspects, since these are covered by previous Japanese-Manchurian agreements, which Manchukuo recognizes. There may be a subsidiary agreement later covering certain technical aspects of the defensive alliance.

The spokesman said that latest reports indicate that the Lytton commission's report will be more favorable to Japan than was previously expected.

He said that Manchukuo's finances are improving, the revenue from March to June being 18,000,000 yuan, with expenses 24,000,000 yuan. The budget of the fiscal year beginning July calls for a revenue of 70,000,000 yuan and an expenditure of 87,000,000 yuan. Deficits will presumably be covered by Japanese loans.

Prussian Cabinet Eases Sentence On Five Fascists

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 2—The Prussian Government today found a middle course of action as a solution to the grave political juridical problem growing out of the so-called Beuthen case.

Prussia commuted to life imprisonment with hard labor the capital sentences imposed upon five Fascist storm troop men for the brutal slaying of a Communist.

The case, originating in a little Silesian town, placed the Government in an unusual predicament. The Reich had enacted severe sentences in an effort to halt political terrorism. But the Fascists have been virtually demanding immunity for political crime. Herr Adolf Hitler personally espoused the cause of the Beuthen offenders.

The commutation resulted after a special session of the Prussian Cabinet, presided over by Capt. Franz von Papen, the Reich Chancellor, in his capacity of Reich commissioner for Prussia, the largest state, over which the Federal Government wields virtual dictatorship. Juridical reason for the decision was that the crime occurred only an hour and a half after the high penalties became effective, with the result that the offenders did not know of the new provisions. This technicality was completely transparent and leaves the inference that the Government acted essentially from practical considerations. It is expected, however, that the Fascists may demand even further concessions in the Beuthen case.

Meanwhile the special courts which have been formed to deal swiftly and severely with political crimes are imposing sentences ranging from a few months' to 10 years' imprisonment with hard labor. Although no accurate comparison is yet possible on a political basis, the majority of the sentences to date have been imposed on Communists, while the Fascists as a whole have been receiving lighter penalties.

Old $10 Bill Pops Into Circulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A $10 bill more than a century old recently came out of hiding and found its way to the till of a Raleigh chain store. Bearing the number V575000V, it belonged to the series of 1831 and was issued by the First National Bank of Nicholasville, Ky. The bill, given in payment for a supply of groceries, was in good condition and showed little signs of wear.

The bill bore this significant warning: "Counterfeiting this note or passing any counterfeit or alteration of it, or having in possession any one false or counterfeit plate or impression of it or any imitation of the paper on which it is printed is a felony and is punishable by $100 or 15 years' imprisonment at hard labor or both."

Now Occupies Place Walker Once Held



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Keystone-Underwood

JOSEPH V. McKEE

Walker Quits; Reëlection To Be Opposed

Fusion-Reform Ticket to Run Against Him in Fall Election

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Mr. James J. Walker, who last night resigned as Mayor of New York, and who will seek reëlection in the fall, will be opposed by a citizen fusion-reform ticket backed by the Committee of One Thousand, and other civic groups.

The ultimate aim of these reform groups will be a city-manager form of government.

Mr. Walker has pledges of support from Tammany and its most powerful affiliate, the Kings County Democratic Organization.

In the interim, the city's affairs will be under the jurisdiction of Mr. Joseph V. McKee, president of the board of aldermen, who automatically becomes acting mayor.

Mr. Walker resigned from his headship of the City Hall late last night, on the eve of the reopening of his defense of one of the gravest of the 15 removal counts against him—that the $1,000,000 accounts of his fugitive businessman Russell T. Sherwood, were really his own.

Governor Closes Hearing

The Mayor had been summoned to appear in the executive chamber at Albany today for a reopening of the proceedings before Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Governor went ahead with this schedule at a brief session—the thirteenth since the hearing opened . . . whose sole business was to take cognizance of the Mayor's action and to terminate the case. Reading the telegram from Walker counsel stating that in view of the resignation of the Mayor they would not be present at the hearing, the Governor said:

"James J. Walker has resigned as Mayor of New York City. His action in so doing has terminated the proceedings pending before me, and I therefore declare that the hearing is closed."

The Governor refused to elaborate on this statement, with its inference that as far as he is concerned, the slate is wiped clean of the Walker affair, the disposition of which has held up the plans for his campaign as Democratic presidential nominee.

Meanwhile Tammany City Clerk Michael J. Cruise announced that he

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

41—Why Do Speakeasy Operators Favor Repeal?

THE poll of the speakeasies of New York, published in the World of March 31, 1930, quoted some of the reasons given by the operators for their 20-to-1 opposition to prohibition. They were the obvious ones, and just what anyone should have expected, though the World expressed some surprise at their character.

The World listed, in the order of their importance, the eight reasons given. Here they are:

1. Extreme hazard due to possible official raids.
2. Fear of holdups. Gunmen know that police will not receive complaints from their victims.
3. Possible loss of total investment by padlocking.
4. Rents doubled because of padlock possibilities.
5. Business small and uncertain compared with pre-war wet restaurants.
6. Non-paying customers (policemen and their friends).
7. Social stigma placed on speakeasy owner and his family.
8. Loss of high-class patronage because of home delivery.

Just why anyone should be surprised at this list of reasons, would be difficult to state. At any rate, they are the reasons actually given. Somehow, they do not seem unfavorable to prohibition. Possibly that is the reason the wets feign astonishment at their character, and are so extremely reticent about mentioning the results of that poll.

BERLIN NOTE ON REARMING STIRS PARIS

Franco-German Discussion on Equality Issue Is Requested

PLAN TO CONSULT POWERS ON REPLY

Demand Coincides With Herriot-Samuel Discussions at Guernsey

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 2—After 14 years of evasion, France is face to face at last with a problem which lies at the root of most of the present European unrest—Germany's claim to equality of rights in the matter of armaments.

The French cabinet met yesterday to discuss an aide mémoire, which puts the question of Germany's status point blank up to France. The text of this memorandum has not yet been given out, but it was learned at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that its content closely parallels the declarations made by Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, the German War Minister, in recent speeches, which is briefly the annulment of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty and freedom to reorganize the Reichswehr on a basis of complete equality.

Schleicher's Ultimatum

It is understood that the memorandum, which arrived via the usual diplomatic channels, proposes Franco-German conversations toward this end. Such a move was not unexpected here and occasioned no surprise. General regret is expressed in the press, however, that the German Government should have chosen a moment when France is already concerned over the recent trend toward a revival of the military hegemony in Germany.

What has occasioned more resentment here than the German demands for armament equality is what is termed the "ultimatum" of General von Schleicher that unless these demands are satisfied, Germany will withdraw from the Disarmament Conference and the League. It is pointed out by several papers that such an arbitrary move by Germany would not be viewed favorably by other nations signatory to the Versailles Treaty.

It was stated at the Quai d'Orsay yesterday that there is little probability of an answer being made to the German memorandum until there have been consultations with other powers. The Foreign Ministry points out that the aide mémoire is simply the continuation of a move begun in Geneva last April and continued at Lausanne, and it holds that matters therefore should be decided jointly by England, Italy and France.

The coincidence of the German note with the conversations between M. Edouard Herriot, the French Premier, and Sir Herbert Samuel, British Home Secretary, on the Channel Islands, from which the French Prime Minister has just returned, strengthens the conviction here that the meeting was for the purpose of establishing a common Franco-British attitude with regard to the German demands. Support for this opinion is found in M. Herriot's statement on leaving Guernsey, "More than ever I believe that agreement between the French and British peoples is absolutely necessary to preserve peace."

Question of Logic

What stand France will finally take with regard to the German demands depends to a great extent on the attitude of Britain and Italy. There is undoubtedly a large section of French opinion which has come to realize recently the impossibility of imposing military inferiority on Germany indefinitely. Logical France cannot escape the logic in General von Schleicher's declaration that since tanks, heavy artillery, battleships, bombing planes and submarines were clung to by France and the other nations at the Disarmament Conference as defensive weapons. Germany has a right to them for its defense.

Thus the Socialist organ Populaire urges the French Government to agree to abolition of those weapons by all countries as the only alternative to rearming of Germany.

German Opinion Divided On Rearmament Demand

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 2—Public opinion appears to be divided on the subject of the German Government's demand for rearmament. A considerable section of the population sides with the Government. The untiring efforts of the Hitler Fascists, the Nationalists and the Steel Helmet organizations to revive the old military ideals, especially among wide sections of the youth are now bearing fruit.

On the other hand there is a wide section of the population, especially among the working class, who are happy that conscription has been abolished and abhor revival of the old military control. They complain that at a time when Germany should be caring for its unemployed and trying to find "a government which respects the Constitution" the Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, and his cabinet are embarking on rearmament. For the time being the question of finances has not entered into the discussion.

'JOB SECURITY BY JOB SHARING,' SLOGAN OF DRIVE

Headquarters for Spreading Work Plan Open in New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—President Hoover's plan to make employment by spreading jobs has been launched here with the opening of national headquarters in the Federal Reserve Bank Building under the direction of Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The plan was decided upon at a conference in Washington between President Hoover and business leaders last Friday.

Mr. Teagle, who has obtained leave of absence from his company and will devote his full time to the campaign, said he hoped the move would put from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 persons back to work. The objective of the campaign will be to induce employers in all parts of the country to cut the hours of labor of their workers and take on other persons to do the necessary work.

"Job security by job sharing" is the slogan of the campaign, which will be waged through banking and industrial committees in the 12 Federal Reserve districts.

As an example of how the job-spreading plan would work, Mr. Teagle said that his own company, which employs 23,000 men, has been able, through reducing hours, to give employment to 3000 more workers. Another industrial plant is employing 14,000 persons under the share-the-work system, although it could find work for only 9000 on a full-time basis, he said.

Discussing some objections to the plan which have been voiced, on the ground that it would increase cost of production, Mr. Teagle said that the experience of his own and other companies that have put it into effect showed that this was not the case.

"There is a general feeling that the depression is on its way out," Mr. Teagle said in a statement to the press. "Yet we cannot have prosperity with some 10,000,000 people out of work. Improvement cannot go far until these men begin to move back into jobs. Once they begin to move back to work, however, the employment situation will cease to be a drag and become instead a spur to the return of prosperity.

"As business improves, if employers will handle the increased work by taking on more employees rather than by working their present forces longer hours, it will mean a substantial reduction in the number out of work."

The share-the-work movement is entirely an emergency measure and has nothing to do with the idea of a shorter work week generally, Mr. Teagle said. "When prosperity returns and all the unemployed are reabsorbed in industry it will be time to discuss the general problem of the shorter work week," he added. "That problem will be determined then by the amount of labor available and the amount of goods in circulation."

Chicago Group to Aid Finance Corporation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—Organization of a local committee to work in an advisory capacity to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is going ahead today under the leadership of Mr. Joshua D'Esposito, consulting engineer. Mr. D'Esposito has appointed chairman of the Illinois group by Mr. Robert D. Kohn, chairman of the national executive committee.

The work of the Illinois committee is to further the purpose of the national organization—namely, to advise the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on the use of the money it has available, with the purpose of directing it into "necessary and productive public works which have been postponed because of adverse credit conditions."

Then it is to "carry on an educational campaign to convince public officials and disinterested persons that trade recovery can be stimulated through a large public works program."

Speaking of the local group, Mr. Esposito said: "We as professional men, engineers and architects, are vitally interested in seeing the funds properly spent. I am in favor of providing funds for projects already under way where such exist, but have been stopped for lack of funds. At the same time we want to direct such expenditures as are sound into channels where they may aid employment while such aid is so badly needed, rather than in initiating some vast scheme that could not make jobs available without years of preparatory arrangements."

Mr. D'Esposito said he was tackling the problem with an entirely open mind. Declaring that the United States was spending at the rate of $500,000,000 a year for charity, he said there was no reason why a country with the resources of the United States couldn't be investing this money in construction of capital improvements, thereby giving work instead of charity.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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WALTER C. TEAGLE

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Baseball; market talk.
5:15 NBC, Pickard Family.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time; weather report.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dual Automatic: Ray Meyers, narrator, Alice O'Leary.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestle's orchestra; Allyn Joslyn; Ross McLean.
8:30 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; Edna Kellogg; quartet; piano duo.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys"; vocal.
10:45 News; time; weather report.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cæsar Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Baron Lee's Band.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Art of Living; talk.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun; speakers; music.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Popular musical programs.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Aileen Stanley; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "The Phantom of Crestwood."
10:45 NBC, Sascha Jacobsen, violinist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Rode's Hungarians.
11:30 NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Walker Cup golf match.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; guest artist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Studio music; short subjects.
6:30 Bob Emery's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin Sam," baritone.
8:30 "Andre Kostelanetz Presents"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Kodak Week-End Hour; Thelma Kessler, soprano; quartet; orchestra; harmonica group.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Tito Guizar; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Jay C. Flippen; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio music.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Dance music; time; baseball.
6:36 CBS, Vaugh De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Madison Singers; quartet.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 "The Singing Mountaineer."
7:45 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
8:45 Charland Vocal Ensemble.
9:00 "Royal Romance"; sketch.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
10:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:45 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
10:30 a. m.—Stocks; financial news.
10:45 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations.
12:05 p. m.—Studio soloists; orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00-12:00—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Musical and Studio.
1:15 p. m.—4-H Club talk.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, National Grange program.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm Forum talk.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Men's National Tennis.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, "The Week Enders."
1:30 p. m.—Paul Murphy's Troubadours.
2:00-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; dance music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Ted Brewer's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Boston Popular Revue.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves - Philadelphia, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporting.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Elizabeth of Austria," German Film, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

International Astronomical Union: General assembly and official welcome, Alice Longfellow Yard, Radcliffe College, morning; garden party, Observatory residence, afternoon. Through Sept. 9.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, museum league games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days from 9 to 5 except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern art in printed reproductions made in Japan; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints, aquatints by Goya; England mezzotints.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Engravings and etchings by old and modern masters from the collection of Herbert C. Pell, Esq.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library — Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. Exhibition of prize winning pieces of soap sculpture, sponsored by the National Soap Sculpture Committee. Through Sept. 4.

Boston Art Club—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.

Casson Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards—Summer exhibitions.

Scherwee Studio—General Print show.

Holman's Print Shop—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Fine Arts Theater—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, Cambridge—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

J. F. Olsson, Cambridge — Etchings by George A. Bradshaw and water colors by Hugh Smith.

Whadjo Gallery—General exhibition.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 4

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

JACKSONVILLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, and W9XAA, 6030kc-49.34m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

OKLAHOMA CITY—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WKY, 900 kc-333m.

TULSA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KVOO, 1140kc-263m.

FORT WORTH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, C. S. T., KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 P. S. T., KJR 970kc-309m

PORTLAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

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BOSTON POLICE OPEN NEW SIGNAL SYSTEM

Police protection in Boston is expected to be placed on a much higher plane of efficiency, as the result of a new box-lighting system which was put into operation yesterday by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner. The lights will supplement the present radio message system which is said to provide many loopholes for criminals which the new plan will close.

Criminals have been helped in the past, the commissioner said, by the system requiring policemen to report at designated periods from their boxes. The box-lighting system requires policemen to report only when a light flashes. So far as radio is concerned, he added, there is always the uncertainty as to whether or not the officers receive the messages. With the light system the policemen can acknowledge the receipt of messages.

Boston's Tax Rate Laid to Officials

Responsibility for the $4 increase in the 1932 tax rate for Boston was placed at the door of the administration, which, according to the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, ignored the vital need for economy in the city government. The unprecedented tax rate of $35.50 for 1932 is the logical upshoot of "the trail of inaction and unfilled promises" the bureau asserted.

The statement warned the city in the remaining four months of 1932 to effect a program of real economy that 1933 may not repeat this year's record. A still higher tax rate for the ensuing year is imminent according to the bureau, unless the city officials make those retrenchments "long overdue."

The statement recognized the drain on the city's finances caused by the need for welfare and veterans' relief, but asserted costs outside these spheres could have been much more substantially reduced. Had a sound, foresighted policy of economy been adopted when officials knew they faced financial stress, the statement continued, the shrinkage in income could have been largely compensated for with the result that Boston might have enjoyed a lower tax rate in 1932.

FOREST LAND GIVEN LAUREL HILL GROUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 2—Laurel Hill Association, oldest village improvement society in America, elected the Rev. Dr. George Grenville Merrill president at its seventy-ninth annual meeting in St. Paul's parish house yesterday. Dr. Merrill succeeds Maj. W. Penn Cresson.

A deed for 193 acres of land, comprising the entire north side of Beartown Mountain, a rocky, picturesque and heavily forested area, was presented to the association by Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, donor of the tract. The new reservation will adjoin Ice Glen Park, which was given to the town by Mr. Field. The Laurel Hill Association also has under its care the state-owned Monument Mountain Reservation.

WESTFIELD OPENS NEW TEKOA PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2—Tekoa Park, latest and finest addition to the municipal holdings, a 32-acre tract developed in recent months by men who would otherwise have been unemployed, was formally opened to the public yesterday. The rugged bluff which is an outstanding natural feature of the park, offers a beautiful view of the Berkshire foothills, the Westfield River Valley and Mount Tekoa.

Footpaths wind about the 300-foot ascent and there are many picnic spots and fireplaces. Nearly 1000 stumps were removed in the preparation of the tract and much underbrush cleared. All men employed were selected from the Public Welfare Department's lists.

WHITTIER SCHOOL TO OPEN ON OCT. 4

Whittier School for girls is to change its location to the Fairview Estate in Ipswich, where on Oct. 4 it will open its thirty-ninth year.

Twenty-five acres of land are to provide ample opportunity for all phases of athletic activities as a supplement to the academic pursuits, the standards of which will be maintained zealously by the new principal, it is announced. While most of the former teaching staff will start this year, Mrs. Margaret H. Johnston, for nine years the head of the Modern Language Department, will assume the rôle of principal.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, probably followed by showers Saturday night; cooler tonight; moderate west to northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair and cooler tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and somewhat cooler; probable showers Saturday night.

Maine: Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday and in west portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle shifting winds becoming moderate northeast and partly overcast weather tonight and Saturday with probable showers Saturday mostly near Sandy Hook.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	78	Montreal	72	90
Bismarck	56	78	Nantucket	70	78
Boston	75	77	New Orleans	80	92
Buffalo	66	82	New York	74	88
Calgary	34	48	Norfolk, Va.	80	96
Charleston	80	90	North Platte	54	84
Chicago	68	74	Philadelphia	78	96
Cincinnati	70	96	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	104
Denver	58	80	Pittsburgh	70	96
Eastport, Me.	58	68	Portland, Me.	70	76
Hatteras	84	92	Raleigh	78	102
Honolulu, T.H.	..	84	St. Louis	66	82
7 p.m., Sept. 1	76	..	St. Paul	56	80
Helena, Mont.	46	70	Salt Lake City	56	82
Huron, S. D.	58	82	San Francisco	64	88
Jacksonville	78	92	SantaFe, N.M.	48	76
Kansas City	62	74	Seattle	52	62
Key West	84	88	Tampa	80	88
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	80	98
Memphis	72	90	Wichita, Kan.	62	74
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Williston, N.D.	48	74

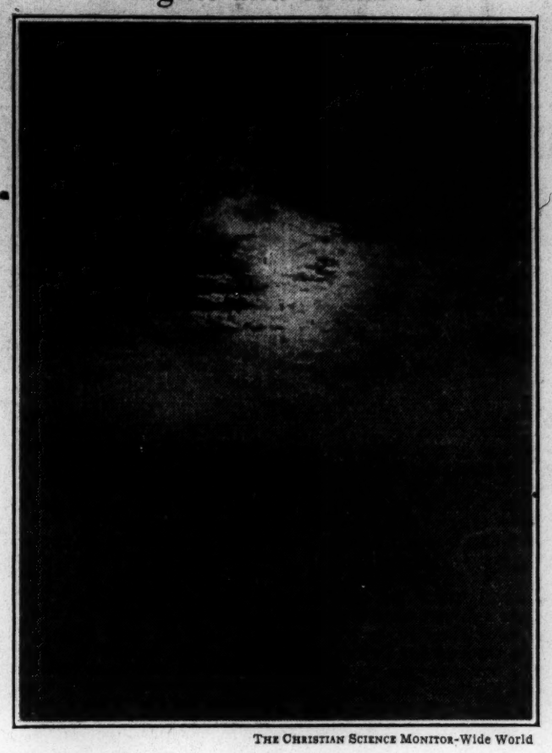
A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Sept. 2.
B—Maximum Sept. 1.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Friday, 1 p. m.; Saturday, 1:21 a. m.
Height of tides, 10.5 ft., 10.6 ft.

Light all vehicles at 6:40 p. m.

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Lights and Shadows



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

PHOTOGRAPHING ECLIPSE FROM AIRPLANE

View Over Roosevelt Field, N. Y., When Moon Had Nearly Obscured Sun, With One of the Many Planes Flying Below.

Illinois Strikers Demand $6 Wage

GILLESPIE, Ill., Sept. 2 (AP)—Striking union coal miners demanded at a meeting yesterday that mine operators restore the $6.10 basic wage scale as provided in an agreement which expired last March 31.

A new agreement providing a $5 a day basic scale was denounced by speakers as "a form of fraud and coercion." Miners formerly employed in coal fields near this central Illinois town attended the mass meeting.

Leaders issued a formal statement demanding that the mine operators "formally denounce their part in the fraudulent 'emergency agreement' of Lewis and Walker." Mr. John L. Lewis and Mr. John H. Walker are officials of the United Mine Workers of America. Mine operators, meanwhile, said 26,000 miners have returned to work at the $5 scale and only a few Illinois mines were closed because of the strike.

PORT OFFICERS PLAN CO-OPERATION TALKS

Possibility of coöperation between north Atlantic seaports in reference to a prospective Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway project is to be discussed by leading port officials at a meeting of the North Atlantic Maritime Conference at Baltimore next Thursday, it was learned today. Most of the north Atlantic ports are also expected to submit a test before the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate late this month at hearings to be held on this subject.

The North Atlantic Maritime Conference originated early in 1931 to promote the interests of north Atlantic seaports. Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is one of the chief sponsors of the St. Lawrence project. Ports of Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Hampton Roads will be represented at the conference.

YORK MILLS TO OPEN AFTER LONG CLOSING

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 2 (AP)—The York Mills at Saco will resume operations Sept. 6, after a shutdown of three months, Mr. George E. Spofford, treasurer of several textile mills of the New England Industries, Inc., the group of which the York plant is a subsidiary, announced today.

He said 1000 looms will be placed in operation, employing from 300 to 400 workmen. The mills manufacture fine combed plain and fancy goods.

NORWAY HONORS SCOTSMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—The King of Norway has appointed Dr. Hugh Robert Mill, a Scotsman, a commander of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olav, in recognition of services rendered to Norwegian polar exploration. Dr. Mill is the biographer of Sir Ernest Shackleton and the historian of antarctic exploration.

DUTCH REVISE VISÉ RULE

American citizens entering Netherland India, formerly called the Dutch East Indies, will not be required to obtain a Dutch visé after Nov. 1, 1932, according to an announcement made today by Mr. J. H. Reurs, consul of the Netherlands in Boston.

TRAFFIC CHANGES ANNOUNCED

To facilitate traffic flow at the Charles Street circle at the end of Longfellow Bridge, all traffic coming over Charles Street from the North Station district will be diverted through the underpass beneath the bridge, the Traffic Commission announced today. The commission also decided to make Friend Street one-way from Causeway to Merrimac and abolish the left turn from Causeway into Portland Street.

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

Changes have been made in the miscellaneous show at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street which add considerably to its interest. Among the aquarelles there are new pictures which represent a whole generation of ideas. In about a dozen paintings one may trace the articulation from a nondescript style to one that may be named American. Water color as an art seems to have grown evenly and logically. In oils the progress has been one of fits and starts, with a good measure of derivation from foreign achievement.

John LaFarge as aquarellist painted with precision. He was attentive to surface, palpable qualities; and his technical resource was plentiful to this end. Winslow Homer found something beyond the skillfully made surface; he was painterly, he could translate the meaning of things to the language of color and pictorial design. Two excellent Homers are to be seen at Doll and Richards. He was capable of giving a dramatic character to the picture without diminishing the pictorial importance. "Three Fisher Girls, Tynmouth" reveals Winslow Homer at his best. "Bass," a somewhat ingenuous portrayal of a large catch, is painted with a liberation in color and brushwork such as has not been surpassed by painters of today with benefit of the new innovations. When Homer painted in this way he established complete freedom from the drab, tight, murky water color painting which had prevailed to his day. He was the great pioneer among American artists.

"A Meandering Fence," by Mr. Dodge Macknight, is gratifying to the eye of the habitual gallery visitor; it is so concise, so clear, so deliberate. There is meaning in every stroke. There is meaning too, paradoxically, in the stretches of white paper, which though untouched contribute a significant part to the picture.

Miss Kay Peterson, known to us hitherto as a capable draughtswoman in sepias, has a cheerful "Flower Market." The "Tyrol," treated atmospherically by J. Olaf Olason; "Lake Como," done by Mr. Anthony Dyer in the mid-Victorian romantic manner, and "Larkspur," by Mrs. Laura Hills, are among other exhibits.

D. A.

BURDETT FALL TERM TO START ON SEPT. 6

Diversification of business preparation is emphasized by Burdett College, which announced today the opening of its fall term on Sept. 6, to be followed on Sept. 19 by resumption of study in the business administration and accounting divisions. Administration, production, distribution and financial and clerical studies round out what officials of the college offer to the students as prerequisites of versatility in the business world.

The college announces a fall enrollment ahead of what it was expected to be at this time, an indication, according to the college officials, that business reverses have stressed the need of practical business training. Evening school opens Sept. 19. Several changes in the faculty are, likewise, announced.

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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Birdseye Pot Roast, lb	29c
Thick Rib Corned Beef, lb	22c
Armour's Star Hams, lb	17c
Armour's Smoked Shoulder, lb	13c
Beef Tongue (Corned), lb	18c
Legs Spring Lamb, lb	24c
Forequarter Lamb, lb	10c
Undercut Pot Roast, lb	25c
Diced Carrots, medium can	10c
Campbell's Tomato Juice, 3 cans	25c
Hatchet Salmon, tall can	20c
Geisha Tuna Fish, can	19c

Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

Boston Army Base Bids Close Sept. 26

Bids for operation of the Boston Army Base by private interests are to be received up to Sept. 26, when they will be opened at 11 a. m. by the United States Shipping Board, according to word received in Boston today. The base has been operated by the Merchant Fleet Corporation, a subsidiary of the Shipping Board, for nearly two years, while port interests have vigorously worked to induce the Government to return the base to private operators.

At least two groups of shipping interests have openly announced their intentions to bid for the operation of the property, one of them being headed by Mr. Gerrit Fort, who is affiliated with the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the other by Mr. Harry G. Perry, a Boston real estate man.

Formal approval has been given to the form of lease upon which the property will be advertised by the Shipping Board. The lease specifies that the successful bidder is to take over operation at midnight, Oct. 15, and control operation of the terminal until Dec. 31, 1937. The rental is to be a percentage of the gross revenue derived from the use and operation of the pier. The lessee to pay all expenses of operation including taxes.

FINE ARTS MUSEUM ACCEPTS TYLER GIFT

Clocks, mirrors, highboys, chests, tables and silver of rare value are included in the Charles H. Tyler bequest to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which formally accepted the exhibit today. During his long and active career, Mr. Tyler collected enough objects to furnish many of the rooms in the museum which heretofore have held exhibits largely through the courtesy of lenders.

The exhibit looked over today by the trustees of the museum is only a small part of the whole bequest. Work of classifying and organizing will be continued for several months more. The collection includes valuable examples of the days of Jeremiah Dummer, John Coney and John Coburn.

MRS. POOLE TO TALK AT LEBANON SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 2—Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the national Federation of Women's Clubs will be guest speaker at the thirty-sixth annual sessions of the New Hampshire Federation at Lebanon, Sept. 21 and 22, according to Mrs. Flora Spaulding, state president. Mr. Walter Pritchard Eaton, and Dr. Velaria Parker are also on the program.

Social aspects of unemployment will be discussed and Mr. A. Cooper Ballantyne will speak on the "Work of the Commission on Arts and Crafts" which was begun in New Hampshire a year ago as the result of special legislation introduced into the legislative session of 1931.

PREPARE TO TAX 'POP'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Treasury Department yesterday promulgated a regulation calling all manufacturers and dealers in soft drinks to register with the internal revenue collectors in their respective districts before Oct. 1 for payment of taxes under the new revenue bill.

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Children Make Fine Showing In Garden Exhibit

It takes the untouchable optimism of children to rout the effects of protracted drought and indifferent gardening conditions, as is clearly indicated in the thirtieth annual exhibition of products of children's gardens in the schools of Boston, current under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall.

Even the judges and the more mature guides of the children in their work are amazed at the quality and variety of products exhibited this year by school children who begin in the spring to develop gardens according to individual preference, and under the tutelage of their school teachers in tracts near their schoolhouses.

All children under 18 years of age from the schools of Greater Boston are eligible as exhibitors and from the number of entries in the 39 competitive classes it is clear a large proportion has been quick to take advantage of the opportunity. Prizes, ranging from $20 in gold to $50 in silver, together with certificates and 30 bronze medals given by the Hillcrest Gardens of Weston have been awarded and entrants for everything from garden flowers and vegetables to canned vegetables and group collections of wild flowers.

Older members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have made it a point to attend the exhibition, which continues through 6 o'clock this evening, in order to lend the encouragement of approval and advice to children who may well grow up to take an important part in the alternative agricultural plans for diversifying employment and commerce in various states in the forthcoming years.

Truck Signal Law Urged for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 2—The Connecticut Legislature may be asked to enact a law which will require equipment of buses and commercial motor vehicles with mechanical devices to enable operators to signal intended changes of courses of travel, it is announced today by Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, state commissioner of Motor Vehicles."

Such equipment, Mr. Stoeckel, a pioneer in traffic safety work, said, would overcome "the present dangerous condition which is constantly recurring in connection with the operation of large vehicles, due to the inability of participants in traffic to see hand signals, which are obscured by reason of the construction or loading of these vehicles." Several mechanical devices now are being used by truck and bus drivers to indicate that they intend to change their course of travel, Mr. Stoeckel said.

"No particular type of signal is especially indicated," Mr. Stoeckel said, "but unquestionably it will be a fact, as has been true with all other devices which have been accessories first and later became part of the driving equipment of a car, that with their use more necessity for them will develop and gradually they will be established as a part of the regular standard equipment."

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DOOLITTLE JUST MISSED MAKING WORLD RECORD

Flies Two Laps at 301 and 302 Miles an Hour but Lags in Others

CLEVELAND AIRPORT, Sept. 2 (AP)—Although flying two laps of an official dash for the world's land plane speed record at the blistering speeds of 301 and 302 miles an hour, faster than any land ship officially has ever been flown before, Maj. James H. Doolittle yesterday failed to set a new mark when his average speed for four laps missed the necessary speed by a fraction.

His average speed for the four laps over the measured three-kilometer course was 282.672 miles an hour.

This fell short of the necessary speed by .878 miles an hour, the National Aeronautical Association rules prescribing that the average speed exceed the world's record of 278.48 miles an hour at least 4.97 miles an hour.

Miss Florence Klingensmith, young Minneapolis flier, borrowed the clipped-wing monoplane owned by John H. Livingston of Aurora, Ill., and was timed in four laps over the straightaway at 198.611 miles an hour.

S. J. Whitman, Oshkosh, Wis., took the measure of Ben O. Howard, Chicago-Kansas City mail pilot, in a free-for-all race for planes with engines of 350 cubic inch displacement. Whitman averaged 132.246 miles an hour to win $360. Howard averaged 127.347 miles an hour to win $200, and Roger Don Rae of Cleveland won third prize money of $120 by averaging 107.724 miles an hour.

Doug Davis, Atlanta, Ga., won $270 by averaging 127.47 miles an hour in a commercial plane race. He was followed by Art Davis, East Lansing, Mich., and L. W. Zelcer, New York City.

In a sportsman pilot race, William A. Warrick Jr., Cleveland, averaged 102.014 miles an hour to win. Paul S. Bloom, Davenport, Iowa, finished second, K. G. Olderman, Cleveland, third.

Art Davis led a field of commercial planes with an average speed of 120.481 miles an hour. Jack Morris, Pittsburgh, Penna., finished second and Marcellus King, Fairmont, Minn., third.

Obstacles Block Path Of Wets Toward Repeal

(Continued from Page 1)

ence would be enough to sway a dry Congress.

Furthermore, no article ever written into the Constitution has been taken out. The current effort to remove or revise the Eighteenth Amendment is the first of its kind, and it is felt here that this in itself means more difficulty for the wets.

Theoretically Possible

Theoretically, however, it will be possible for the wets to bring about certain changes in the statutes, apart from the amendment, providing they have the required strength. The Eighteenth Amendment prohibits "intoxicating" liquor, the Volstead Act describes intoxicating liquor as that containing more than one half of 1 per cent of alcohol, and the Supreme Court has upheld that stand.

Disagreement over this definition of what constitutes "intoxicating" liquor has led to proposals to change the Volstead Act to increase this percentage. Drys insists that the present prescribed amount of alcohol is the safe maximum. It is pointed out that the figure of ½ of 1 per cent evidently was chosen from an early ruling by the revenue department, which, upon the suggestion of the American Brewers' Chemists in 1906, stated that fermented liquors containing traces of alcohol up to this figure by volume should be considered alcohol-free for taxation purposes.

Under various plans it has been proposed that 2.75 per cent, 3 per cent and 4 per cent can be prescribed as the limit. As it requires but a majority vote to change the Volstead Act, such an effort has a greater opportunity of accomplishment, but again it is held doubtful that even this required majority in Congress could be mustered immediately by the wets. A number of these "beer" plans already have been killed.

Nullification Unlikely

Further, it is theoretically possible, but highly improbable, that the Volstead Act will be changed so that its effectiveness in enforcement of the amendment would be lost. Little expectation of an attempt at nullification, however, is held.

It is generally conceded that the first step will be, when Congress reconvenes, some proposal for repeal. Once the militant wets put the fact on record, that repeal at present is impossible, as observers expect they will, they are believed fairly certain to throw in their strength with the moderate wets. Then, it is thought, will come a moderate proposal for change or revision, in line, most likely, with recommendations of the President. With passage of such a proposal, the second phase of the fight, ratification or rejection by the states, would be on.

The exact form of any possible revision would be, of course, problematical, but many persons hold that consideration of something similar to the so-called "Anderson Plan," approved by the Wickersham commission, is possible. It is agreed, however, that any plan for revision would have to contain definite guarantees against return of the saloon and for the protection of dry states.

British Columbia Adds To Revenue From Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 1—How government liquor control inevitably becomes less a system of controlling liquor than a method of collecting government revenues is demonstrated by the latest departure of the British Columbia liquor board.

It has altered the hours of beer saloons for the avowed purpose of increasing the sale of beer, having already reduced the price of hard liquor for the same purpose. Beer saloons in Vancouver are to remain open until 11:30 p. m. instead of 11 and later it is planned to extend this system to other parts of the province.

The saloon operators asked this change on the ground that they were losing a great deal of business by being forced to close at 11. They agreed to pay more for their beer, sold to them by the Government, if they could have this change in operating hours.

The government also plans a system of delivering beer to householders as a further measure to increase sales. Lower liquor prices and home delivery of beer are recommended by a committee of business men who recently investigated the whole structure of provincial government, on the ground that they would increase the government's income.

But, as pointed out in newspapers here, the liquor business, apart from all questions of temperance, is uneconomic, since most of the money spent on it goes out of the province altogether. While it gives the Government direct revenues, indirectly it reduces the tax-paying capacity of the population enormously.

Oregon Citizens Seek To Save State Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—With the purpose of retaining the Oregon State prohibition law intact and to combat efforts at its repeal in November, the Oregon Citizens' Committee of 100 has begun its work in Portland. It will enlist all who care to volunteer in the cause, from every part of the State.

The function of the committee will be confined solely to preserving the State prohibition law, which provides machinery for enforcement by State and municipal officers and which, if repealed, would, according to the view of the committee, greatly handicap the authorities and cripple efficient enforcement. Dr. Daniel A. Poling will address public gatherings throughout the State from Sept. 7 to Sept. 20.

Mississippi Drys Back Party But Ask Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—A policy "without conflict" with party loyalty has been outlined by the Mississippi Central Committee for Prohibition and Law Enforcement.

Following a meeting of the committee's executive board here, it was announced the group was prepared to accept resubmission of the prohibition issue to the State but would demand that congressmen and other public officials express "the opinion and sentiment of their constituencies on the question."

Dr. Joseph A. Smith, Methodist minister, a committee member, explained that the committee feels that at least two-thirds of the State electorate is dry and wishes to retain prohibition, therefore no attempt would be made to commit candidates in conflict with their party platforms. Candidates will be canvassed, he said, for a pledge to stand in line with their constituencies.

Both Parties in Kansas Remain Stanchly Dry

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 1 (AP) — Declarations against prohibition repeal were written into the Democratic state platforms at the meetings of the Kansas party councils here Tuesday.

Gov. Harry H. Woodring read the Democratic prohibition plank:

"We reaffirm our adherence to the traditional Kansas policy of prohibition. We will oppose all attempts to weaken this law and pledge the strict enforcement of this and all other laws."

The Republican prohibition plank reads:

"The Republican Party of Kansas adheres to its established policy of strict and impartial law enforcement and prohibition of the liquor traffic. We are opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Loan Petitions For Emergency Plans Received

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Swinging rapidly into its stride the Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced yesterday many self-liquidation projects provided for under the emergency relief act would be under construction by Oct. 1.

Hundreds of petitions for loans under this act are already before the corporation, Mr. Harvey C. Couch announced and added that action would be taken on each case at the earliest possible moment. The outstanding fact is that by Oct. 1 money will be available for purchase of materials and employment of men in all parts of the country.

One project is a proposed bridge in New Orleans which would require $7,500,000 worth of materials and would necessitate the employment of 6500 men, according to estimates. The Tri-Borough Bridge in New York is another project for which loans have been requested.

Other projects include 26 bridges, 89 water supply systems, power plants and other municipal projects, 9 housing plans, 4 drainage projects, 30 irrigation projects, 3 flood-control projects, 1 ship canal, 1 tunnel, 4 docks, 1 cave, 3 sewers, 2 terminals, 3 markets, 3 reservoirs, 1 filtration plant, 1 ferryboat and 1 swimming pool.

SOUTHERN COLLEGE INAUGURATES WEBB

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Sept. 2 (AP)—Dr. Aquilla Webb, former pastor of the First Central Presbyterian Church at Wilmington, Del., was inaugurated yesterday as president of historic Washington College, regarded as the oldest college west of the Alleghany Mountains.

He succeeded the late Dr. Hubert S. Lyle. Dr. Webb is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and studied theology at Harvard. He has held pastorates at the First Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles, the First Church at Newport, R. I., and the Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church at Louisville, Ky.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

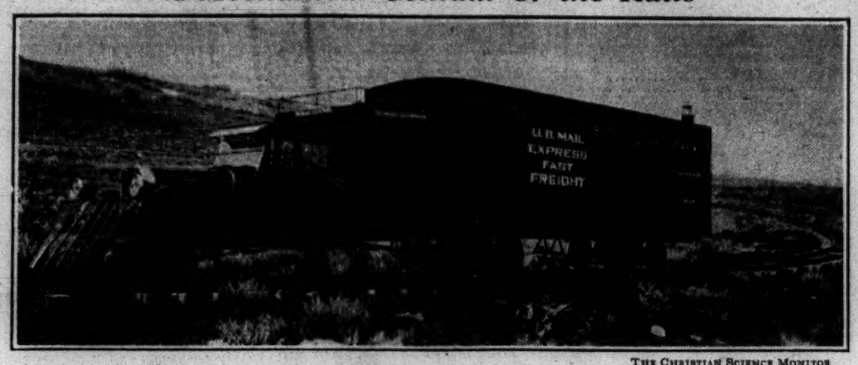
Mrs. Anna M. Hunt, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Frederick M. Parsons, Seymour, Conn.
Mrs. Arthur B. Stocker, Somers, Conn.
Mrs. Rowena Gardner, Somers, Conn.
Mrs. Wesley M. Kibbe, Somers, Conn.
Mrs. Minnie B. Mchaffie, Logansport, Ind.
Conrad Hibbeler, Douglaston, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Natalie E. Hibbeler, Douglaston, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Adaline Van Utt, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Maude H. Arnold, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen D. Keller, Chicago, Ill.
Damon Van Utt, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Vandermour Van Utt, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Hattie Medworth, Chicago, Ill.
J. Leonard Nelson, Galesburg, Ill.
Walter H. Ita, Burlington, Iowa.
Fred A. Huntley, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Stella Huntley, Syracuse, N. Y.
Ruth S. Huntley, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence B. Richardson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Carrie Bart Chilson, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. Alice L. Rice, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. M. A. Edwards, Stamford, Conn.
Miss Ruth Edwards, Stamford, Conn.
Mrs. Florence M. Boers, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Rynard Boers, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Emma Jenkins, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Charles A. Evans, Painesville, Ohio.
Charles A. Evans, Painesville, Ohio.
Lois Jean Evans, Painesville, Ohio.
Mrs. Ethel M. Sullin, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Phyllis V. Mores, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Mildred Tucker, Scranton, Penna.
Miss Annie Leavenworth Price, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Ethel Gold, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Chauncey Gold, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Berenice Prouty Rabig, Chicago, Ill.
Charles E. Kiarl Rabig, Chicago, Ill.
Eileenli Erianson, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Emmeline Dryer, New York, N. Y.
Frances Kahn, New York, N. Y.
Miss Alice Zinggeler, Zurich, Switz.
Miss Barbara Rellstab, Boston, Mass.
Gladys V. Caw, Washington, D. C.
Innes Henry, St. Petersburg, Fla.

MRS. MATILDA ZIEGLER

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Matilda Ziegler, who passed on here yesterday, founded a free magazine for the blind and financed its publication for 25 years. She was the widow of William Ziegler, founder of a baking powder company, who financed two expeditions to polar regions.

A trust fund of $600,000, provided in her will, will make possible continued publication of the Matilda Ziegler magazine for the blind, which is circulated without cost to some 15,000 blind readers in English-speaking countries.

A Mechanical Centaur of the Rails



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUTO-TRAIN ON RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD

Auto-Trains Run At Profit on Rails Of Colorado Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—If you know anybody who has a railroad he would like to give away, you might recommend him to Mr. Victor Miller, Denver lawyer, about it.

Mr. Miller has just accepted the gift of one railroad, and he has been successful for several years in the operation of another one, so he might be induced to accept additional gifts.

Several years ago Mr. Miller was appointed receiver for the Rio Grande Southern Railroad, a small central Colorado line. He discovered that the principal loss was incurred through the operation of the regular scheduled trains. In other words if it had been possible to run trains only when there were sufficient passengers or freight to warrant it, the line would be profitable. Regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and mail contracts prohibited that action, however.

To solve this problem Mr. Miller had train wheels put on a large sedan automobile, attached a lightweight trailer to the automobile, and made the regular runs with this equipment.

He found that he could operate the machine at a cost of about 15 cents a mile. One gallon of gasoline would run the autotrain six or eight miles while a ton of coal was required to run the steam equipment 12 miles. The steam equipment was held in reserve and used only for occasional heavy and bulky loads.

Lately Mr. Miller took over the Colorado & Southern Railroad (a subsidiary of the Burlington) as a gift. He will start operating the new line with his auto equipment just as soon as the Interstate Commerce Commission approves of the transfer.

Walker Out, to Run Again in November

(Continued from Page 1)

would certify immediately to the board of elections that a vacancy existed in the office of Mayor and that it be filled at the general election on Nov. 8.

Simultaneously, the City Affairs Committee, whose by-laws prohibit its support of any candidate, indicated it would place legal obstacles in the way of Mr. Walker's renomination and reëlection. The legal experts of the committee are today studying the laws governing such elections and will announce its plan of action tomorrow.

A coördinated move to block Mr. Walker's attempt at a comeback is crystallizing here and a meeting has been called for next Thursday to develop a campaign. Mr. Maurice P. Davison of the Committee of One Thousand whose charges constituted the removal petition against the Mayor under consideration by the Governor at the time of his resignation, characterized Mr. Walker's move as "a triumph for Judge Samuel Seabury and those who have relentlessly demanded the elimination of Mayor Walker on grounds of unfitness."

"But we are under no illusions that the cause of good government has achieved any final victory," he said. "Only one step has been taken and however great a step it is, preparations must be made to consolidate the victory and prepare for further efforts."

Proves Guilt, Says Seabury

Judge Samuel Seabury, counsel for the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee, upon whose findings the ouster charges were based, characterized the Walker statement as "equivalent to a confession of guilt." Many of the charges were proved by the documents and by the Mayor's own admissions, he said, and attached significance to the fact that the Mayor had stopped short of completing his defense of the allegation connecting his affairs with those of the missing Sherwood.

Mayor Walker's resignation was not unexpected. It was one of the briefest official documents he has penned, being only 18 words long. It is addressed to Mr. Cruise and said:

"I hereby resign as mayor of the City of New York, the said resignation to take effect immediately."

Walker Explains Move

Simultaneously Mayor Walker issued a statement which echoed from beginning to end his defense tactics before Governor Roosevelt in Albany during which he has repeatedly charged "unfairness" by the Governor. His resignation statement labels the Governor's conduct of the hearing as motivated by "an indefensible and lawless purpose" and denies wrongdoing in office, declaring that his denial of the 15 counts against him stands uncontradicted.

In view of this, he says, he sees no reason for appearing again before the Governor, holding that the latter's decision, whether for or against him, "would not be on the merits, but dictated by political expediency."

"While the Supreme Court has said . . . that I can get no present relief because the Governor hides behind the technical immunity plea, yet I am not without remedy," he continues. "I can, by my own act, change the venue. I can change it to the supreme authority, the people themselves."

Mr. Walker declares that Supreme Court Justice Ellis J. Staley's decision last Monday, upholding the Governor's jurisdiction in the case, has left him "at the mercy of the Governor, and his avowed determination to subject him to unlawful and unconstitutional exercises of power."

Puts It Up to People

To continue to submit to this, he holds, would permit him "to be lynched to satisfy prejudice or political ambition," and this, he declares, would "demean" not only him, but the people of New York.

"I am not trying to avoid responsibility," he adds. "I am incurring it by submitting my case to the people who made me Mayor—the people of the city of New York. To this decision I have been urged by the most loyal and distinguished Democrats in the country."

Tammany Promises Backing

The Mayor's resignation followed a long conference with Mr. John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, and his ever-present ally, Mr. John H. McCooey, Brooklyn Democratic "boss." While official details of this conference could not be obtained it was said in quarters usually informed that both Mr. Curry and Mr. McCooey had promised Mayor Walker their united support if he would run again for reëlection.

It was added that this promise was predicated upon a survey of district leaders in Manhattan and Kings County of which Brooklyn is the chief component at the instigation of the two chieftains which had shown a consensus for putting Mr. Walker back in City Hall.

The attitude of Mr. Curry in this connection is seen in contradistinction to his previous policy of placing the welfare of the Tammany organization above that of the individual member. Throughout the legislative inquiry into his bailiwick he has followed the Wigwam tradition of supporting them in times of trouble. Whether he will continue this tradition and drop them when the time for redesignation comes around, remains to be seen. If his action last night is borne out in the forthcoming mayoralty he will have scrapped the latter phase of the tradition.

Mr. McCooey will be the deciding factor in this. Indeed, the Kings "boss" today holds the balance of power in the New York State Democracy as controlled by the Tammany chief. As Mr. McCooey goes now, so must go the machine.

Seek to Control Machine

Today the fight is on for control of this machine. On one side is the Governor backed by Mr. James M. Farley, Democratic national chairman, who still retains the state chairmanship; Mr. Edward J. Flynn, "boss" of the Bronx Democracy, who has twice been named Secretary of State by the Governor, and a strong upstate organization which the Governor himself has built up since the 1930 gubernatorial campaign—the strongest that any Democratic Governor ever has had.

On the other side are lined up Manhattan under Mr. Curry, Kings County under Mr. McCooey, the adjacent borough of Queens and Richmond and the O'Connell organization in Albany County, with three or four other upstate Democratic groups. These can outvote the Roosevelt faction, as they showed at the Democratic national convention, and they have in addition Manhattan's wealth.

That they can put Mayor Walker back in City Hall if they remain united goes without saying. The big question today is whether they will remain united. Mr. McCooey has already come out for Governor Roosevelt and if he stands true to his pledge he cannot continue with the Tammany war party through Nov. 8. His defection would mean the smashing of the Curry power in the Seventeenth Street Wigwam and the turning over of the New York State organization to Governor Roosevelt.

Puts Fight Into Open

On the other hand, should Mr. Flynn break away from the Roosevelt camp and return to his Tammany allegiance, the Governor's efforts to dominate the state political situation would go for naught.

The fight is out in the open now and is bound to reverberate in the state committee meeting two weeks hence, at which the lines are to be drawn for the state convention early in October. The time element will play an important part in this contest, depending on whether Mr. Walker would be eligible to run for reëlection on Nov. 8 or whether the election of the next Mayor must go over to November, 1933.

The Tammany board of strategy holds that by resigning Mr. Walker has made a vacancy which he is eligible to refill—a course that would not have been open to him in the event of removal. This was taken for granted by Mr. Cruise, when he announced today that he would certify immediately to the board of elections that a vacancy existed in the mayoralty.

Other lawyers hold that, even though Mayor Walker has resigned, he is eligible only for a new term, which would begin with the expiration of the regular term in 1933. The law on this is not specific, however, and if Mr. Walker runs again and is elected, the case undoubtedly will go into the courts.

Test May Follow Primary

Indeed, the test may come after the primary election on Sept. 20. Nominations for Mayor, in case the courts decide there is a vacancy to be filled next November, can be made by the party committees up to Oct. 15 and Mr. Walker's name would have to be placed on the ballot by that method.

Meanwhile, the law's ambiguity is the chief concern in New York political circles. The opinion that no election of a Mayor would take place this year is based on the constitutional provision for the election of municipal officers in odd-numbered years, coupled with court decisions that another constitutional provision for elections to fill vacancies at the election following the occurrence applies only to constitutional offices and not to offices established by the Legislature.

The office of Mayor is held to fall in the latter category, and accordingly a person succeeded as the result of a vacancy may hold after the end of the political year succeding the vacancy. This would place the matter of the succession in the 1933 calendar.

These provisions are contained in Section 5 of Article 10 and Section 6 of Article 12 of the State Constitution.

Andre to Explore Regions in Tibet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—An expedition, headed by Dr. Albert E. Andre, explorer and natural scientist, will leave here next fall for Tibet on a trip of good will and exploration. The venture will have among its sponsors and supporters the Newark (N. J.) Museum and the Explorers' Club of New York City.

Dr. Andre, with a party of six fellow-scientists, hopes to be the first white man to chart the course of the Brahmaputra River through the Great Gorges of the Himalayas. Foremost among the explorer's plans is the desire to establish good will between the people of Tibet and the United States. With this in view, Dr. Andre will take gifts and messages from this country to the Dalai Lama at Lhasa.

While in Tibet, Dr. Andre will seek historical and ethnological data to support his theory that the American Indian originally made his home on the banks of the Brahmaputra. Dr. Andre also will examine the caves of the valley of the Tsangpo River, at an elevation of 12,000 feet, said to have been the habitat of the earliest inhabitants. Among his aids, Dr. Andre will have Dr. Serge Chetyrkin, naturalist and veteran of many expeditions.

RELIEF CLOTH DISTRIBUTED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—In the 10 days since it began distributing cotton cloth to be made into clothes for the destitute the American Red Cross has ordered 2,729,000 yards shipped to chapters. The cloth is received in exchange for the raw Farm Board cotton voted by Congress for use of the needy. Every state is included in the list of shipments.

Puerto Rico Honors Women For Long Service in Schools

Two of Them, Now Supervisors, Began as Teachers About Time of American Occupation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—In years of service two of the oldest supervisors of schools in the island are women, both known as American, although each was foreign born. They have become so much a part of island life that they are considered native by Puerto Ricans.

Miss Juliet Casey, supervisor at Camuy, recently completed 33 years of service, while Miss Cecil Stevens, supervisor at Rio Piedras since 1908, has completed 31 years in the public schools. Miss Casey's long years of service has just been celebrated with a fiesta in which Dr. José Padin, commissioner of education, paid her high tribute.

Miss Stevens was born in Auckland, New Zeland, Miss Casey in Cork, Ireland. Both came to Puerto Rico in the earlier days of the American occupation. A few girls came as teachers but most of the "professores Americanos" were young fellows with a soldier-of-fortune outlook.

Miss Casey arrived in 1899, a year after the American troops landed, and a year before the establishment of civil government. Although born in Ireland, Miss Casey lived in Worcester, Massachusetts, before coming to the island.

Her first assignment here was as English teacher in Camuy, to which town she returned 18 years later as supervisor and where she still lives. After a year in Camuy she spent two years in Utuado and then 12 years in Arecibo where at one time she was assistant to Dr. José Padin, now Commissioner of Education, then a supervisor. In 1914 the Department of Education made Doña Julieta a full-fledged supervisor and appointed her to the San Sebastián district. In 1917 she was transferred to her "native town," Camuy, where she remains.

Miss Stevens did not get to Puerto Rico until two years after Miss Casey but she had already done quite a bit of traveling when she came. Born in New Zealand she went to school, after she left her home town, in British Columbia and San José Calif. From San José she came to San Juan and the department of education appointed her to teach English to the children of Loiza where she remained one year. The next four years were spent in Río Grande after which she taught two years in Fajardo.

In 1908 she began her long residence in Río Piedras. Three years after she went there she was made supervisor of the district. That was over a score of years ago and today La Inspectora Doña Cecil is as much a part of the town as is the university.

Miss Stevens is the author of "Meditation of a Royal" and "Night Thoughts of Columbus" and other poems, as well as short stories and textbooks.

Both of these women supervisors could have retired on pensions some time ago. Neither has thought of it.

Girl Ph.D. Seeks Journalistic Post

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Miss Ruth Gruber, who at 20 holds the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Cologne, the youngest student ever to be so honored at that university, is back in her American home in Brooklyn, after having achieved this distinction in a single year. Miss Gruber wants to enter the field of journalism, because that, she thinks, "is a better field for producing philosophers than any other training."

This savant daughter of the Grubers got her B. A. degree from New York University at 18. One particular reason for this perhaps lies in the fact that in one corner of the ground floor of the Gruber home is a room called the "study." It is sizable enough to hold five desks—one for each of the five children in the family—and on its bookshelves, instead of a mere family library, are those books to which each of the children has turned to develop his bent.

With her degree from New York University, Miss Ruth got a scholarship at the University of Wisconsin, and studied there during 1931, coming away with her Master of Arts degree and the exchange scholarship to the University of Cologne. When she went to Germany last fall, she did not expect to study for a doctorate, which would mean three years abroad, but the professors there, observing her equipment, advised her to try for a new degree that she might win in a year's study.

Cabinet Member On Transport Is Urged on Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Republican and Democratic presidential candidates have been asked for detailed statements of plans dealing with the transportation and marketing problems of the United States. Acting on behalf of the growers, shippers and distributors connected with the National League of Commission Merchants, Mr. Robert F. Blair, president, has sought from President Hoover and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt a statement that "will leave no doubt as to the programs dealing with the problems."

Letters, practically the same in text, to the two candidates were made public today at the Washington office of the league. Dissatisfaction is expressed with the present agricultural policy as incorporated in the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Suggestions offered include the encouragement of railroad consolidation, a more liberal attitude in regulation, and the establishment of a department of transportation under a secretary of transport who would be a member of the President's Cabinet. Into the new department would be gathered all transportation matters including those incident to rail, water, air, motortruck and pipe lines.

Paint Company to Spend Million on Advertising

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 2 (AP)—Believing a revival of business has begun, the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturers, disclosed plans yesterday for a $1,000,000 advertising campaign. Mr. George A. Martin, president, said the advertising will be placed in 2641 newspapers.

"Encouraging orders from large key industries and railways are simply the forerunner of a pick-up through all industries," Mr. Martin said.

LACKAWANNA RECALLS MEN

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Lackawanna Railroad announced the recall to service of 51 locomotive engineers and firemen. Officials said the recall was not of a seasonal nature and that indications were more men would be returned in the near future.

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Care of Hair, Scalp, Skin and Nails for Men and Women
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It's glorious out here of a September morn. A lofty outlook over the valley from under the big trees. Why not come for golf, for tennis, to swim or canoe on a charming river. Open all year. Folder. $4 to $6 daily; favorable weekly rates. G. N. Vincent, Boonton, N. J.

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So Much for the Money!
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This Week at All BIRDSEYE STORES
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BIRDSEYE WAX STRING BEANS —carefully snipped, culled and graded.
. . . and for dessert—luscious, Red, Ripe Raspberries and cream! Birdseye Raspberries are always in season.

DUNLAP SCORE OF 66 FEATURES

U. S. Walker Cup Golfers Lead in 6 of 8 Singles at 18th

WALKER CUP GOLF COMPETITION
(Individual matches)

Capt. Francis deS. Ouimet, United States, 1 up on Capt. T. A. (Tony) Torrance, Great Britain, at the end of 18 holes.

Charles H. Seaver, United States, 4 up on Eric W. Fiddian, Great Britain, at the end of 18 holes.

George J. Voigt, United States, and Leonard G. Crawley, Great Britain, all even at the end of 18 holes.

Jess W. Sweetser, United States, 2 up on John A. Stout, Great Britain, at the end of 18 holes.

Gus Moreland, United States, and Rex W. Hartley, Great Britain, all even at the end of 18 holes.

Maurice J. McCarthy, United States, 1 up on W. Lister Hartley, Great Britain, at the end of 18 holes.

A. J. Westland, United States, 3 up on John Burke, Great Britain, at the end of 18 holes.

George T. Dunlap Jr., United States, 10 up on Eric A. McRuvie, Great Britain, at the end of 18 holes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 2—With 18 holes of the 36-hole individual matches, which are being played by the United States and Great Britain, in the second and final part of the Walker Cup golf competition between these two countries, on the links of The Country Club, Clyde Park, completed, the United States was leading in six of the matches, with the other two all even. This placed the Americans in a very strong position to retain the trophy, which they have always held since it was first put up for competition in 1922, as they won all four of the Scotch foursomes played yesterday, and need to win only two and halve another of today's matches in order to keep the trophy.

Undoubtedly the feature of this morning's play was the exhibition given by George T. Dunlap Jr., former Princeton student and intercollegiate champion, when he led Eric A. McRuvie of Great Britain by 10 up as the players went to the lockers. While the margin of victory was the largest of the morning and was hardly expected, it was the way in which the former Princetonian secured it that caused the most comment, as he covered the testing Country Club course in 66, 5 under par, to better the old record of 67. It was the kind of golf that could not be denied, Dunlap scoring a 33 out and a 33 in.

The two rival captains, Francis deS. Ouimet of the United States and T. A. (Tony) Torrance of Great Britain, were the first to tee off this morning. Ouimet was 3 down at the end of the ninth. On the inward nine, however, Ouimet won the tenth, eleventh, fourteenth, fifteenth and eighteenth for a 1 up lead at luncheon time.

A comedy touch came in the eighteenth when Leonard G. Crawley, opposing George J. Voigt of the United States, playing his second shot took a "crack" at the cup, hitting the famous trophy on one of its handles. This shot forced the Britisher to take a 6. Voigt was one down at the ninth.

The United States took a strong lead yesterday when the home forces won every one of the four Scotch foursomes.

Two of the teams yesterday finished with 7-and-6 scores. They were Sweetser and Voigt and Ouimet and Dunlap. The Sweetser-Voigt team, playing No. 1, took the Hartley brothers into camp. Ouimet and Dunlap scored their victory over the third British team of Stout and Burke.

Seaver and Moreland, playing No. 2, defeated Torrance and John de Forest of the British forces, 6 and 5. The other United States victory was scored by Donald K. Moe and William R. (Billy) Howell over Fiddian and McRuvie, 5 and 4.

The only real battling by the British representatives yesterday occurred in the fourth match between McRuvie and Fiddian and the No. 4 American team of Moe and Howell. The Americans scored the lowest morning round with a 69, and led the Britishers by 7 up at the end of 18 holes. The British players, boy champions of Britain, McRuvie in 1926 and Fiddian in 1927, came back in the afternoon in win the third, fourth, sixth, seventh and ninth holes to reduce the American's margin. On the incoming nine, however, Moe and Howell captured the tenth, twelfth and thirteenth. The summary:

WALKER CUP GOLF SCOTCH FOURSOMES

Jess W. Sweetser and George J. Voigt, United States, defeated Rex W. and W. Lister Hartley, Great Britain, 7 and 6.

Charles H. Seaver and Gus Moreland, United States, defeated T. A. (Tony) Torrance and John de Forest, Great Britain, 6 and 5.

Francis deS. Ouimet and George T. Dunlap Jr., United States, defeated John A. Stout and John Burke, Great Britain, 7 and 6.

Donald K. Moe and William R. (Billy) Howell, United States, defeated Eric W. Fiddian and Eric A. McRuvie, Great Britain, 5 and 4.

Vines Brings West Sectional Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 2—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States singles and doubles champion, and the defender of his title during the coming week, just managed to bring his team of Californians to victory in the annual East-West matches, played this year for the first time on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, which were concluded yesterday afternoon, after an interruption due to rain on the preceding day.

He had the hardest sort of a time to do it, however, as Sidney B. Wood Jr., No. 1 on the East team, was twice at match point in their singles match, which was the chief feature of the play yesterday. Lester R. Stoeffen, another member of his team also was close to defeat at the hands of David N. Jones Jr., but managed to come through victorious by a somewhat greater margin.

The ultimate winners started the day with a deficit of one match, the two singles on the preceding day having gone to the East, while the single doubles match completed was won by the Californians.

The initial match yesterday also went to the East, when Manuel Alonso scored easily over Joseph G. Coughlin, 6—2, 6—3. Meantime Jones had dropped the first set of his match to Stoeffen, but had won the second without the loss of a game. But with the score at 3—2 in the final set in favor of Jones, the latter made a hard fight to break through for the victory. But after a long deuce contest, Stoeffen managed to win his service game, and Jones fell back into his old-time habit of making errors, and serving several double faults, and shooting wide of the court, dropped the next four games and the match. The score of Stoeffen's victory being 7—5, 0—6, 6—3. Keith Gledhill then brought the team to even terms by defeating Gregory S. Mangin, 6—3, 7—5.

This placed the leaders in a position where the remaining singles match would place the team of the winner within one match of victory. Wood tried to swap drives with Vines in the first set with small success, but with the beginning of the second set he resorted to more crafty play, and Vines began to show traces of the carelessness that has occasionally marked his play, almost an difference.

Wood, trailing at 2—4, ran out the set in straight games, and, using his service with brilliancy, ran up a lead with its aid to 5—4 in the next set. In the next game, he was twice at match point, when outs by Vines placed him at 30-40 and advantage. The first time, a near ace by Vines stopped him, but on the second, Vines made a fault, and his easy second service left the whole court open for a winning shot. But Wood carelessly sent the ball back wide of the side line, and lost his best chance. Up to that time he had held his service with the loss of only five points in as many games, including five service aces, and he took the next game to love, also. But Vines was now settled into his finest play once more, and his sharpshooting along the side lines gave him the set and match at 6—2, 4—6, 8—6.

The doubles matches which followed, were divided, with the West winning the final match when the newly crowned national doubles champions, Vines and Gledhill, defeated Wood and Mangin, 6—4, 6—4.

EAST-WEST INTERSECTIONAL TEAM MATCH, SECOND DAY—Singles

Manuel Alonso, East, defeated Joseph G. Coughlin, West, 6—2, 6—3.

Lester R. Stoeffen, West, defeated David N. Jones, East, 7—5, 0—6, 6—3.

Keith Gledhill, West, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, East, 6—3, 7—5.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., West, defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., East, 6—2, 4—6, 8—6.

Doubles

Frank X. Shields and John W. Van Ryn, East, defeated Elbert R. Lewis and Jack P. Tidball, West, 6—4, 6—2.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., and Keith Gledhill, West, defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., and Gregory S. Mangin, East, 6—4, 6—4.

BY-PLAYS

BACK TO THEIR OLD-TIME ATHLETIC RIVALRIES

FOLLOWERS of American college football could have received no more pleasing news than that handed them Thursday with the announcement that the two service academies of the United States had come to an agreement to renew their athletic rivalry for the next three years, beginning with a football game at Philadelphia, Dec. 3. That this will result in a permanent renewal of their athletic contests of previous years is to be most sincerely hoped, for they have always had a peculiar charm all their own. In 1930 and 1931 the Midshipmen and Cadets met in post-season football games for the unemployed and, while there was little or nothing lacking in these games as to their old-time rivalry, it is probably safe to say that the announcement just made will lead to the football squads at both institutions working just a little harder now that they are sure that they will close their schedules with one of their famous gridiron battles.

A REAL BOOK BY A REAL GOLFER

Few golfers have had more interesting or successful careers on the links than Francis DeS. Ouimet, who startled the golfing world in 1913 by winning the United States open championship title, followed it up the next year by winning the United States amateur title and then furnished another brilliant exhibition of golf by winning the United States amateur title for the second time in 1931, 18 years after he had won his first major championship. This year he has the honor of leading the United States team against the British in the Walker Cup competition on the very links on which he defeated those celebrated British professional golfers, Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, in the playoff which gave him the open title in 1913.

With such experiences over so many years, in addition to taking part in many other tournaments, it will not cause any surprise to followers of this game to learn that he has written a book on golf. "A Game of Golf" is the title and in this book he has furnished the golfing fraternity what may well be called a history of modern golf in the United States since 1913. A fine sportsman and one of the most popular of golfers, Ouimet has written a real book that will appeal to the golfer of every type. It is finely illustrated and comes from the press of Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

FOOTBALL COACHES COME AND GO

Football coaches come and go, regardless of the efforts of those who have been striving for a decade to stabilize the profession. In the "Big Ten," for example, it seems only yesterday, so to speak, that R. E. Hanley was engaged as head coach at Northwestern University. Yet Hanley is now the third oldest coach, in point of tenure, in the Conference. This circuit has done more, perhaps, than any other group in trying to put coaching on a dignified professional basis, rather than the "win you're in, lose you're out" plan. In many cases, it is true, "Big Ten" coaches have been hired away at larger salaries, but all too frequently the urge for winning teams, no matter what the sacrifice, has caused the removal of coaches who were in every way capable. University of Chicago clings to the ideal of loyalty, as it has maintained Coach A. A. Stagg through many lean seasons. Coach Stagg, this year is preparing his forty-first team for a "Big Ten" campaign. University of Illinois likewise appears steadfast, as Coach R. C. Zuppke has been retained for nineteen years. Coach Hanley, third in seniority, has been six years at Northwestern. Coach F. H. Yost is still the patriarch of the gridiron at University of Michigan; but he is represented in the actual title and labor by one of his recent pupils.

Mrs. Reinhardt Wins Medal Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt Jr. of the Northmoor Country Club, who won her first big championship in 1915, captured another one yesterday, when she finished 9 strokes ahead of the field in the 72-hole medal play tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association, at the Knollwood Country Club. Her four rounds were 87, 75, 80 and 78, making a total of 320, which is only four strokes over women's par. Her second round set a course record. Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., the three-time western match-play champion, tied for second at 329 with Rena Nelson of Exmoor Country Club. Mrs. Hill had rounds of 87, 83, 79 and 80, while Miss Nelson turned in cards of 87, 79, 81 and 82. Mrs. Melvin Jones of the Lincolnshire C. C., the winner in 1926, tied for fourth at 346 with Jean Armstrong of the Indian Hill Club, whose round of 83 set the pace for the first day. The former had rounds of 87, 85, 86 and 88, while the latter scored 83, 86, 89 and 88.

MISS WINTHROP WINS TOURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2—Katharine Winthrop of Boston won the first annual Merion Cricket Club girls' invitation lawn tennis singles championship here yesterday, defeating Gracyne Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., in the final round, 6—3, 11—9. Miss Wheeler is the national hard-court girls' champion. In the semifinal round of the doubles, Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, and Fanny Goodyear, Springfield Center, N. Y., defeated Hope Noyes and Mary Joplin, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	91	47	.659
Buffalo	75	61	.551
Baltimore	76	63	.547
Montreal	71	64	.526
Rochester	70	68	.507
Albany	62	75	.453
Jersey City	62	80	.437
Toronto	45	94	.324

RESULTS SEPT. 1

Buffalo 8, Toronto 0.
Montreal 14, Rochester 4.
Newark 7, Albany 0.
Baltimore 12, Jersey City 11.

ROARK'S HANDICAP REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—With the announcement that the handicap of Capt. C. T. I. Roark, British international pony polo player, has been reduced from 10 to 9 goals, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., famous United States international player and captain, becomes the only player in the world to be rated at 10 goals.

SPRINGFIELD WINS AND TIES UP SERIES

AMERICAN LEGION JUNIOR BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES

Team	Won	Tied	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Springfield	1	1	1	12	9	.500
New Orleans	1	1	1	9	12	.500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 2—The boys from Springfield, Mass., evened their American Legion junior baseball championship series with New Orleans here yesterday by winning the third game of the tourney in smart fashion, 5 to 1. The Western and Eastern rivals are now on even terms, as each has won a game and the other resulted in a tie. The final and deciding contest will be played today.

Springfield took an early lead yesterday and was never threatened. They put across two runs in the second and three more in the third, mostly because of timely batting by Giovanelli and Raffaele. Giovanelli and Coffey pitched excellent ball for Springfield. The score:

AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Springfield	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	x	—	5	9	2
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	6	4

Batteries—Giovanelli, Coffey and Sicilliano; Graffagnini, Diaz and Guillot. Umpires—Barry and Donnelly. Time—2h.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	75	51	.595
Pittsburgh	69	60	.535
Brooklyn	70	62	.530
Philadelphia	65	66	.496
St Louis	63	65	.492
Boston	63	68	.481
New York	59	70	.457
Cincinnati	55	77	.417

RESULTS SEPT. 1

No games scheduled.

Eastern Y. C. Wins The Junior Title

SEARS YACHT CUP STANDING

Eastern Yacht Club	19¼
Westerly Yacht Club	19
Squantum Yacht Club	17½
Black Rock Yacht Club	17¼
Vineyard Haven Yacht Club	17
Babylon Yacht Club	10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., Sept. 2—A crew of boys, Chandler Hovey Jr. of Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Albert Goodhue and George Poor of Salem, Mass., although finishing fifth in the final race, won the junior yacht championship yesterday on points and carried back to the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead the silver bowl given by Commodore Herbert M. Sears and placed in competition by the club 11 years before. It was the first time that the club has regained possession of the trophy, which will be held for the coming year.

A trio of youngsters from the Westerly (R. I.) Yacht Club, an organization which had never before been represented in the championship, finished second in the point standing, and missed taking the bowl by seven scant seconds, while the Squantum Yacht Club of Quincy was third, the Black Rock Yacht Club of Bridgeport, Conn., fourth, the Vineyard Haven (Mass.) Yacht Club fifth, and the Babylon Yacht Club of Great South Bay, L. I., sixth.

Eastern and Squantum went into the fifth race with the former leading by a single point, Westerly 2½ points astern and the other three crews completely out of the running.

The contest was over an eight-mile windward and leeward course in a breeze that seldom blew over five miles an hour. Eastern won the starting honors and was soon engaged in a duel with Squantum which became so keen that Westerly sailed out ahead of both, with all three paying no attention to the other three, which proceeded to work well into the lead. Just before reaching the windward mark, Westerly awoke to the realization that with Eastern and Squantum well astern, several points might be picked up by going after the other crews. Captain Larkin, the 15-year old skipper of the Westerly crew, who was considered by the neighboring club of Watch Hill where he is also a member as too young to represent it, sailed so cleverly in the last mile of the beat that he nearly caught the leaders at the buoy, in fact there were only 25 seconds between the first and fourth boats at the turn, Babylon leading, with Eastern and Squantum two minutes astern.

In the spinnaker run to the finish, Babylon dropped back and Westerly going into third place started after the two leaders with the championship won if one could be overhauled. Halfway to the line Westerly drew up even with Vineyard Haven, but did not have quite speed enough to nose by, the two leaders, Black Rock and Vineyard Haven making no attempt to luff Westerly out which would have assured either Eastern or Squantum the title, then and there. The four boats finished inside of 12 seconds, Black Rock getting the gun by five seconds over Vineyard Haven and Westerly beating Babylon by a clock's tick.

Astern Eastern and Squantum were gripped in a lively luffing match, in which the former eventually came out well enough ahead to clinch the coveted fifth place and the championship by a good margin.

The race closed the junior competition in which 47 clubs in six sections on the Atlantic seaboard between southern Long Island and Cape Ann were represented, the largest number in the history of the Sears Bowl. The summary:

JUNIOR YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIP
(Final Race—Course, 4 Miles to Windward and Return)

Club and Captain	Elapsed time h. m. s.
Black Rock Y. C., J. W. Field	2 04 39
Vineyard H. Y. C., F. B. Jewett Jr.	2 04 39
Westerly Y. C., D. E. Larkin	2 04 45
Babylon Y. C., R. Howell	2 04 46
Eastern Y. C., C. Hovey Jr.	2 15 37
Squantum Y. C., L. Van Dalen	2 16 47

ATHLETICS RELEASE JONES

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (AP)—Johnny Jones, who lost his outfielder job with Albany when the Eastern League disbanded and got another job with the Philadelphia Athletics while watching a game from the grandstand as a paying spectator, was released outright yesterday by Manager Connie Mack. Jones was hired the day Roger Cramer met with a mishap in action, shortly before the Mackmen were to start on a road trip. He failed to see much action, though, because Mule Haas worked efficiently in Cramer's place.

YALE REMOVES TICKET LIMIT

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 2 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association yesterday removed the limit on the number of football tickets for which the public may apply. The only exception is for the Harvard battle. Season tickets which admitted the public to minor games and gave the holders the right to apply for tickets to the big contests will be abandoned. Several application forms for each game will be substituted.

England's King Lends a Hand to Crew Aboard His Britannia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COWES, Isle of Wight—King George, just one of a number of eager yachtsmen racing for the blue ribbon of British sailing, with cares of state duties wafted away by the breezes of the Solent, busy lending a helping hand to the crew on board his favorite Britannia, while a host of his landlubber subjects lounged in the sun on Cowes Green idly admiring the dazzling whiteness of the competing craft. Such was the scene at the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron here the week ending Aug. 5.

A stirring finish to the King's Cup race—the championship of British yachting—saw Shamrock V win for Tom Sopwith over the 40-mile course by a mere 39 seconds from His Majesty's Britannia with W. L. Stephenson's White Heather third.

In almost a dead calm the seven stately starters, with their great sails flapping slugglishly, drifted rather than sailed for the first part of the race. But a welcome westerly breeze soon rose up, catching the wide-spread canvases. They quivered and then sprang to life. Shamrock, winner of the same prize last year for Sir Thomas Lipton, gained an early lead, but Britannia slowly improved her position as the wind freshened.

Sopwith, owner of Shamrock V, is an enthusiastic yachtsman, but an even more ardent aviator, being one of the pioneers of British flying. He started his yacht racing career with a small boat and afterward owned the successful 12-meter Mouette, which was recently sold to an American. Shamrock V has now won for him the most coveted prize of British sailing.

Another Royal Trophy—Queen Mary's Cup—was competed for this year for the first time. Entries were restricted to members of the Royal Yacht Squadron with cruising yachts of 15 tons register and upward. The winner proved to be the picturesque 25-ton sloop Rosemary IV, belonging to Maj.-Gen. W. Geoffrey Fielding, with Maj. Towers Clark's Varuna second and F. Chaplin's Coral third.

But to the record crowds on shore it was just a glorious holiday. Many of them did not know when a race had started, or when it had finished, but they saw the deep blue sea sparkling in the sunlight and the big yachts looking like graceful floating birds and the little ones like butterflies.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	79	52	.603
Columbus	76	61	.555
Indianapolis	72	63	.533
Kansas City	69	64	.519
Toledo	69	67	.507
Milwaukee	66	67	.496
Louisville	54	76	.415
St. Paul	48	83	.366

RESULTS SEPT. 1

Toledo 2, Milwaukee 1.
Milwaukee 7, Toledo 4.
Kansas City 3, Columbus 2.
Kansas City 13, Columbus 5.
Minneapolis 5, Indianapolis 1.
Only games scheduled.

GOLFERS REACH QUARTERFINAL

Champion Creavy Still in Line to Defend Pro Title

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 2 (AP)—Tom Creavy showed a storming St. Paul gallery yesterday just why he was champion of American professional golf as the battle to dethrone him charged into the quarterfinal salient.

Caught in the maelstrom of upsets that has thrust aside almost every early favorite in its sweep, he proved his class and stuck in the battle. He came back from almost certain defeat to repulse Johnny Perelli, from San Francisco, 1 up. One down at noon and two down and three to go in the 36-hole struggle, he rushed back two birdies and a par to win, circling the Keller course with a rousing medal card of 69 on the final round that kept the crown on his brow for at least another day.

Creavy was joined by another set of favorites, including Olin Dutra, of Santa Monica, Calif., Bobby Cruickshank from New York, and Ed Dudley of Wilmington, Del. However, John Golden, veteran from Noroton, Conn., who defeated Walter C. Hagen in a record-breaking match of 43 holes Wednesday, was numbered among the upset victims of the day.

Golden met and lost to the surprising Al Collins of Kansas City in a desperate struggle that saw both players slipping fast in the stretch with Collins winning the match on the thirty-sixth green as his ball kissed off a partial stymie for a birdie 4.

It was Dudley, who with Creavy represented the only two qualifiers of the 1931 national professional championship show still left in the present struggle, who turned in the biggest margin of victory. Touring over the Keller layout with a par shattering 70, Dudley boomed 6 up at noon over Henry Picard of Charleston, S. C., and then cleaned up with another rush of par breaking golf with a 33 out in the afternoon, winning in a waltz, 10 and 9. Over his required route, he had 14 one-putt greens and never was headed. The summary:

UNITED STATES GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del., defeated Henry Picard, Charleston, S. C., 10 and 9.

Olin Dutra, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Reggie Myles, Ashland, Ohio, 5 and 3.

Frank Walsh, Chicago, defeated Gene Kunes, Hartford, Conn., 9 and 8.

Herman Barron, Port Chester, N. Y., defeated Abe Espinosa, Chicago, 1 up (38 holes).

Bobby Cruickshank, New York, defeated Vincent Eldred, Pittsburgh, 3 and 1.

Al Collins, Kansas City, defeated John Golden, Noroton, Conn., 1 up.

Tom Creavy, Albany, N. Y., defeated John Perelli, San Francisco, 1 up.

Ralph Stonehouse, Indianapolis, defeated John Kinder, Caldwell, N. J., 3 and 2.

Late Rally Saves New York's Record

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	91	39	.700
Philadelphia	81	51	.614
Washington	75	54	.581
Cleveland	72	58	.554
Detroit	65	63	.508
St. Louis	55	71	.437
Chicago	39	87	.311
Boston	37	92	.287

RESULTS SEPT. 1

Washington 6, New York 2.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 4.
Only games scheduled.

General Alvin Crowder of the Washington Senators just missed scoring a shut-out victory over the New York Yankees yesterday in the American League by a two-run rally after one man was out in the ninth inning. The Yanks have gone through 131 games this season without being shut out, only one contest short of the all-time major-league mark of 132 held jointly by the Boston Nationals and Phillies, and established in 1894. The score of yesterday's game was 6 to 2. A pair of home runs gave the Philadelphia Athletics a 5-to-4 triumph over Detroit.

Crowder yielded only six safeties at New York and pitched brilliant ball for eight innings. In the ninth the Yanks evaded a shut out on a pinch single by Charlie Ruffing. The Senators, although they made only nine hits, had little trouble winning behind Crowder. Bluege led the attack against the Yankees with a homer and single, driving in a pair of runs. Gehrig made two hits for the losers.

George Walberg and Tom Bridges had a pitchers' battle in Philadelphia for five innings before the latter weakened. In the sixth, the Athletics scored four runs off the young Detroit right-hander, mostly through the efforts of Simmons and Miller, who connected with home runs. Walberg was hit hard at times, but was effective in the pinches. It was his sixteenth victory of the 1932 season. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Washington	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	—	6	9	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2	6	0

Batteries—Crowder and Spencer; Pennock, Wells and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Pennock. Umpires—Dinneen, McGowan and Guthrie. Time—2h. 10m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	x	—	5	9	0
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—	4	11	0

Batteries — Walberg and Cochrane; Bridges, Marrow and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Bridges. Umpires—Nallin, Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 48m.

LAIRD TO COACH NORWICH

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Sept. 2 (AP)—James T. Laird, who coached football at Norwich University for three years, from 1923 through 1925, will return to that post this fall, Maj. R. D. Potter, Norwich athletic director, announced yesterday. Laird, a star back at Colgate 15 years ago and later a professional with the Providence (R. I.) Steam Rollers, is now engaged in the insurance business at Rutland. He will succeed Stafford J. Conner, former University of New Hampshire player and New York University coach. Potter also announced that three Norwich players of recent years would assist Laird in early season practice, which is scheduled to start Friday, Sept. 9. They are Joseph Tansey, now coach at Wentworth Institute, Everett Waining and Robert Fuller, all 1930 graduates.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	84	63	.571
Hollywood	83	64	.565
Los Angeles	81	65	.555
San Francisco	78	66	.542
Sacramento	74	73	.503
Seattle	66	80	.452
Oakland	63	84	.429
Missions	56	90	.384

RESULTS SEPT. 1

Sacramento 10, San Francisco 2.
Los Angeles 4, Seattle 3.
Missions 3, Portland 2.
Hollywood 6, Oakland 1.

Caruso On Modern Records

★ ★ ★

Historic Tracings of Great Voice Blended With New Orchestral Accompaniment

MONTHLY DISK MAKERS' REVIEW

By VOLNEY D. HURD

IN THESE days of excellent electrical recording, one often hears the statement, "Isn't it too bad that Caruso and some of the other great artists were not recorded electrically so that we could get the same full effect from their records that we get from the modern ones."

Current experiments would seem to indicate that this wish can be nearly brought to fruition through a little sleight-of-hand work in modern recording technique. Taking Caruso, for instance, the tones of Caruso happened to come in the frequency, or note range, to which the old type of machine responded very satisfactorily. It was primarily in the deep accompaniment that the old records were deficient.

The first step was to go into some of the original records and it was found that with modern electrical apparatus there was more to be taken from these records than had ever been heard on the original machine. This meant that the recording of the voice itself was quite good. However, the tinny accompaniment was something else to consider.

The next idea to suggest itself was to record a new accompaniment electrically and blend this with the original voice of Caruso. Nathaniel Shilkret, the popular Victor conductor, was called in. He had conducted for one of the last records made by Mr. Caruso. Being therefore familiar with his singing, he volunteered to experiment with the possibility of this voice and accompaniment blending.

The final result was probably one of the strangest things that has ever happened. An orchestra played a perfect accompaniment to an operatic score without hearing the singer in any way. Before this orchestra stood Mr. Shilkret with head-phones clamped to his ears. Through these head-phones he was listening to the original Caruso voice recording. Thus he heard Caruso's voice and in turn directed the orchestra in its accompaniment, although the men never heard the slightest vocal sound. Then the new recording was electrically blended with the old to produce a single new record.

Mr. Shilkret states that his men were at first nonplused by the absence of the artist. Of course, the work is extremely delicate and has been attained only after great effort, but it is now stated that some six of Caruso's records have been worked over this way so that we can listen to that great voice with a deep resonant background of the latest in orchestral accompaniment. It will be interesting to have an opportunity of trying these records to see how nearly they really achieve their objective.

RECORDINGS OF THE MONTH

Vocal

Ol' Man River (from "Show Boat") (Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein) and, Sylvia (Clinton Scollard-Oley Speaks) — John Charles Thomas, baritone, with orchestra. Victor 10-in. Red Seal record. Though Florenz Ziegfeld was famous for his musical extravaganzas it is said that in time "Show Boat" is the one by which his fame as a producer will endure. "Ol' Man River" has the stuff to endure, having been accepted into the repertoires of great singers. It is perhaps fitting that Mr. Thomas should keep the torch burning for record fans.

Vocal

Der Abend Naht (At Evenfall) (Tchaikovsky)—vocal arr. Alfy) Emmy Bettendorf with chorus and orchestra conducted by Otto Dobrindt. Violin solo by Joseph Lasowski. Two sides Columbia 10 in. imported record. An unusual record arrangement, beautifully sung and recorded with the excellence marking Columbia's foreign work.

Frauenliebe Und Leben: Er, der Herrlichste von allen (He, the Noblest of Them All), and Seit ich ihn gesehen (Since My Eyes Have Seen Him) (Schumann) Lotte Lehmann, soprano, with orchestra conducted by Dr. F. Weissmann. Two sides Columbia 10 in. imported record. We have extolled Miss Lehmann before. Her records are uniformly well sung.

Pianoforte

Songs Without Words: Op. 19b, No. 6, in G Minor ("Venetian Gondola Song" No. 1); Op. 102, No. 5, in A Major ("The Joyous Peasant"); Op. 19b, No. 3, in A Major ("Hunting Song") (Mendelssohn) Ignaz Friedman, pianist. Two sides Columbia 10-in. imported record.

Bach: Partita No. 2 in C Minor, for Pianoforte (in four parts)—Harold Samuel, pianist. Four sides, two Columbia 12-in. imported recordings. Both of the above records need little discussion. The compositions are of the best and the interpreters most capable.

Fairy Tales (Chasins) and, Prelude No. 5, in D Major (Op. 10, No. 5); Prelude No. 14, in E Flat Minor (Op. 12, No. 2); Prelude No. 13, in G. Flat Major (Chasins)—Abram Chasins, pianist. Victor 10-in. Red Seal, recorded in Europe. Whether or not Victor has sent new recording equipment abroad, the fact remains that this record by the capable modernist, Chasins, has by far the fullest and sweetest high notes we have heard on a Victor piano recording.

Orchestral

Choral Prelude—"Aus Der Tiefe Rufe Ich" (Out of the Deep I Call to Thee" (Bach)—Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Two sides, Victor 12-in. Red Seal record. Stokowski has been a leader in the "back to Bach" movement, which seems to be sufficient comment.

Skyscrapers (John Alden Carpenter)—Victor Symphony Orchestra, direction of Nathaniel Shilkret. Three sides, Victor 12-in. program transcriptions. (33 1-3 r. p. m.) Here is New York "seen through our ears." As modern, restless and compelling as Manhattan itself. Yes, it is the improved type of long-playing record.

Orchestral

Viennese Bonbons (Johann Strauss). The Symphony Orchestra, Berlin, Alois Melichar, conductor. Two sides, Brunswick 12 in. Gold Seal record.

Songs of Love (Johann Strauss). The Philharmonic Orchestra, Berlin. Two sides, Brunswick 12 in. Gold Seal record.

Artist's Life—Waltz (Johann Strauss). The State Opera Orchestra, Berlin, Robert Heger, conductor. Two sides, Brunswick 12 in. Gold Seal record.

Morning Papers—Waltz (Johann Strauss). The State Opera Orchestra, Berlin, Robert Heger, conductor. Two sides, Brunswick 12 in. Gold Seal record.

Wine Women and Song—Waltz (Johann Strauss). The State Opera Orchestra, Berlin, Robert Heger, conductor. Two sides, Brunswick 12 in. Gold Seal record. Five good Brunswick records of the always good Strauss. Those who like Strauss waltzes (and who doesn't?) will find their favorites in this group.

Beethoven: Leonore Overture, No. 1. Willem Mengelberg and Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam. Two sides, Columbia 12 in. imported record.

Violin and Orchestra

Mozart: Concerto in E Flat Major, for Violin and Orchestra (K. 268), by Alfred Dubois, violinist, and the Brussels Royal Conservatory Orchestra, conducted by Désiré Defauw, and **Mozart: Minuet,** by Alfred Dubois, violinist, piano accompaniment by F. Goeyens. Three 12-inch Columbia records in album. Mozart's concerto yields much with the sympathetic treatment given by Messrs. Dubois and Defauw.

Popular Vocal and Instrumental

OK America (in two parts), Victor Young and Brunswick Orchestra, featuring Boswell Sisters, Mills Brothers, Frank Munn, Fran Frey and Carmen Lombardo. Two sides of Brunswick 12-inch record. An experiment in a miniature recorded musical comedy. Fran Frey's "Tartar Darter" is just suited to his delightful type of informal humorous singing, while the Old Man of the Mountain on the other side is the best group work. The orchestral interludes were too loud and fast to suit us, however.

Popular Music

Goodnight, Vienna—Tango Fox-Trot (from United Artists picture "Magic Night") (Posford), and **Living in Clover—Fox-Trot** (from same picture) Ray Noble and his New Mayfair Orchestra, with vocal refrains (Recorded in Europe). Two sides Victor 10-inch record. We still like the English dance orchestras.

Popular Orchestral

Hold My Hand—Fox-Trot (from "Hold My Hand") (Gay) and, **Pied Piper of Hamelin—Novelty Fox-Trot** (From "Hold My Hand") (Gay) Ray Noble and his New Mayfair Orchestra, with vocal refrains. Victor 10-inch, recorded in Europe.

Please Handle with Care—Fox-Trot (Harry Strida-Part Ballard) and, **Ask Yourself Who Loves You—Fox-Trot** (Benny Davis-Joe Burke) Buddy Rogers and his California Cavaliers, vocal refrains by Buddy Rogers and Louis Rap. Victor 10-inch record. This former movie star plays nice dance music.

EUROPEAN RELEASES

Orchestral

Overture to "Si J'Etais Roi" (If I Were King) (Adam), Paris Symphony Orchestra. Columbia. A very good record.

At the Tchaikovsky Fountain. Marek Weber and his orchestra. H. M. V. record. A charming collection of this composer's melodies.

Overture to "Coriolanus" (Beethoven), Berlin State Opera Orchestra. Decca-Polydor record. Thoroughly well played.

A Night at the Hungaria. Columbia record. A good tzigane orchestra, but the second side is spoiled by the voice.

Potpourri of Waltzes. Marek Weber and his orchestra. H. M. V. record. A delightful group.

Concert Waltz (Glazounov). Berlin State Opera Orchestra. Decca-Polydor record. Fine and satisfying.

Selections from "Tom Jones" (German), New Symphony Orchestra. H. M. V. record. The listener is taken back to some cheerful tunes of 1907.

Second Hungarian Rhapsody (Liszt), Lilly Gyenes and her Gypsy Girls. A spirited rendering of the noted classic.

Instrumental

Liebestraum (Liszt) and, Nocturne in E Flat (Chopin) Squire Celeste Octet. Well known pieces well done by this popular little orchestra.

Songs of Wales. Grenadier Guards Band. Columbia record. It is safe to say that no finer brass band exists.

Soloist and Orchestra

Piano Concerto, No. 1 (Beethoven) Arthur Schnabel, pianist, and the London Symphony Orchestra. E. M. G. foreign list. This is an outstanding achievement.

Instrumental Soloists

Songs Without Words (Mendelssohn). Lionel Tertis, violinist. Columbia record. Mr. Tertis plays two of the "Songs Without Words," but the record is not worthy of him.

Valse des Adieux, and Tarantelle (Chopin). Alfred Cortot, pianist. H. M. V. record.

Trio, Op. 87 (Brahms). Alfredo Casella, pianist; A. Poltronieri, violinist; A. Bonucci, violoncellist. Three 12 in. records E. M. G. foreign list. A beautiful work beautifully recorded.

Melodie (Tchaikovsky), and Le Cygne, The Swan (Saint-Saens). Mischa Elman, violinist. H. M. V. 10 in. record. A worthwhile disk.

Vocal

Two Russian Sacred Airs. Feodor Chaliapin and Metropolitan Church Choir. Chaliapin's splendid bass with a background of a good Russian choir. E. M. G. foreign list.

By the Short Cut to the Rosses, and, The Irish Emigrant. John McCormack, tenor. H. M. V. record. Mr. McCormack's delicate brogue makes the first side well worth the record. The sentiment in the second piece is very heavy.

Two Neapolitan Songs. Tito Schipa, tenor. H. M. V. record. Two trifles sung as delicately as ever by Mr. Schipa.

Onaway, Wake Beloved, and, The Lute Player. Harold Williams, baritone. Excellent diction and recording. Columbia record.

I Know of Two Bright Eyes, and, Eily Mavourneen. Heddle Nash, tenor. Columbia record. The latter song is new and must not be mistaken for "Aileen Mavourneen"; it is entirely charming.

Vocal Gems from "Monsieur Beaucaire." The Light Opera Company, H. M. V. record. Theatergoers who liked this French operetta will appreciate this record.

MAINE BOND ISSUE AWARDED

First National Bank of New York and associates today were awarded a $1,500,000 issue of State of Maine 4 per cent highway and bridge bonds. The successful bid was 102.199.

VOTE--Offices to Be Filled

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire voters will choose several national, state and county officials at the Nov. 8 election. Presidential electors, one United States Senator and two members of the United States House of Representatives constitute the national field, while Governor, councilors, state senators and representatives are the state offices to be chosen. In the counties will be elected a sheriff, county solicitor, county treasurer, register of deeds, register of probate and three county commissioners.

However, electors absent from their city or town on election day, or those unable to vote in person because of physical disability, may vote only for presidential electors on Nov. 8.

Application for an absentee ballot must be made by mail or in person to the voter's city or town clerk before election day. The absent voter will receive an application blank, which he must fill out and return to the clerk, who then will supply a ballot. The voter, except one physically disabled, must be located in a city or town, separated by at least one city or town from his residence.

The ballot must be marked before an official authorized by law to administer oaths, and the affidavit on the back of the ballot envelope must be subscribed and sworn to by the voter. The clerk must receive the marked ballot on or before election day.

Any citizen of the United States, 21 years of age or over, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, who has lived six months in his city or town in New Hampshire and who can read and write in English, may vote, if he is registered.

A voter moving within the State from one city or town to another within the six months' period may vote in the former city or town by notifying the clerk in that locality. The same applies to removal from one ward to another.

To register voters, supervisors of the check list will be in session in each town or ward for two days at least before the Sept. 13 primary and Nov. 8 general elections, the last day to be the day before election, and in towns having more than 600 legal voters, the first day shall be Tuesday before the election. Registration is permanent, unless the voter changes his residence or party affiliation.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote —How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

DAIRYMEN ADVANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina dairymen continue to make progress in developing their herds. The National Dairy Association during the past year awarded 34 diplomas to owners whose cows produced 300 or more pounds of butter fat. This announcement comes from Mr. John A. Arey, dairy extension expert of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture at Raleigh.

CADETS START FOOTBALL PRACTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 2—Candidates for the United States Military Academy varsity and plebe football teams to the number of 155 took part in their first active preparations for the football season of 1932 here yesterday under the directing eye of Maj. Ralph I. Saas, head coach.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Best Time of Day

SOME persons work and play all around the clock with equal zest and seem to have no "best" time of day, but to that equable numbe I do not belong. I grant that each hour of the day has its advantages, whether it be morning brisk and new, high-geared afternoon, evening when work is done, or night lamp-lit or star-lit, but I have a choice. For me there is, without question, a best time in the day.

That time is morning.

Morning is surely the time of all to spend in the garden. It is the time to consort with foxgloves and Canterbury Bells, to pause, amazed, before a creamy fragrant peony; to look into the heart of a Regal lily; to rejoice at delphinium rising blue from a bed of yellow primroses; to—but a gardener's morning is not spent simply in taking exultant stock of all that has grown and blossomed since the evening before.

Two garden processes alone do not belong to the morning. One is transplanting, the other is watering. But the morning is the time to hurry out and see whether the transplanted asters and balsams are improving, and how much good last night's watering did. The minute breakfast is eaten is the time to go out. True there are other things imploring to be done; but the sparkling clearness outside the dining-room window has been calling all through the meal; and, as soon as the last bite of toast is swallowed, up you must get, and out, to make the pilgrimage of the garden.

* * *

First, you stop by the back door to see which of the hollihocks must be cut down today and measure with your eye the second growth of delphinium. You thrust your head under the grape arbor and count the clusters, as you have done every morning since they formed. You lift the heads of phlox, heavy with moisture, and you marvel at the unwearied industry with which cosmos keeps throwing out blooms. You have to stop long enough to clip off the heads of candytuft, gone to seed. You straighten up and draw in a full breath of sweetness from lavish petunias.

You kneel again to take stock of that amusing corner where you threw a handful of mixed seeds in the spring, and you count over each new bud in the absurd, heterogeneous, provocative variety. You stand in hushed delight over a humming bird darting at the trumpet vine, and you inconsistently scold a blue jay that pecks at the peaches. You have seen every flowering plant and vegetable and bit of ripening fruit in that garden no later than twelve hours before, but you con over each one again as if it were a page of a well-loved book. You inquire of each as of a friend: "What has the night done for you?"

Now, I ask if morning is not the very paragon of times for all that?

* * *

But at the same moment it is the time for all the necessary tasks within doors. It is the time of housekeeping. There is ingrained in every woman a feeling that it is not the proper thing to be caught doing housework in the afternoon or evening, that there is something shiftless about it. Yet there are many women who are engaged on other kinds of work through the day and come home to vacuum cleaners and mixing-bowls at night. I do not know why a cake baked at 9 p. m. should not turn out as well as one baked at 9 a.m., but I do know that I have never made one that did. I do not know why I should apologize for using the vacuum cleaner in the evening, when I should never think of apologizing for rattling the keys of the typewriter at that hour. But I do. This is certain, that in the morning, housework goes briskly. Cakes go into the oven and come out when they ought to, not when they are half burned. Is it morning air that makes a cake lighter? Two or three kinds of housework can hum along simultaneously in the morning and get themselves done quickly and efficiently. Later in the day they drag themselves out one by one.

Sewing, too, goes better in the morning. The light is better. Progress is faster.

It is also the time to do the family marketing. Color combinations worked out in the fascinating possibilities of lettuce and carrots, beets and cabbages, apples and plums and tiny white onions, are still perfect from the hand of the storekeeper artist. At that hour it is a delight to pick out a basketful of provisions for the day. Later on it is simply something to be done. Every woman knows, too, that if she has to go to town to buy anything from a hair net to an evening gown, the morning is the time to choose. Then customers and saleswomen alike have time and interest for the transaction. Oh, morning, early morning, is indisputably the time to go buying!

* * *

Moreover, morning is the time to step into the car and go for a drive. Not only is it the time to dash down town for the day's errands, but it is preëminently the time to get away from town as quickly as possible and find a country road. Other motorists are few. The highways smell of fern and pine instead of tar and oil, called into redolence by the heat of the later day. The earlier the morning hour, the better. Even city streets, hushed and tranquil are pleasing if you see them in the brief moment after good night and before good morning. As for the country, the inventory of its morning beauties is unending—the opal loveliness of sky, the mysterious newness of woods at daybreak, cobwebs hung with dew on the grass, blossoming dogwood in an untouched thicket, a green and white village just waking up, a shimmering lake, celery growing in far-reaching rows and smelling of Thanksgiving,—a list of beautiful things to hold in memory.

Morning, too, is the time for writing. There are, I have been told, writers who choose the night hours for their work when everyone else has gone to bed and solitude is sure. Each to his own taste and circumstances; but, for those who still regard night as a time for sleep, the morning is better. It is the habit, I have been told, in well-regulated communities of literary workers to hold the earlier hours of the day sacred to work. Before lunch no one thinks of making a call, either in person or by telephone, or of interfering in any way either with his own time for meditation, study, and writing, or that of others. In the later afternoon there may be recreation—swimming, golfing, visiting at the clubhouse—but the mornings, wisely, are for that which they consider their most important activity.

I agree with these that morning is the time for writing. It is not simply that thoughts and words come more vividly, but that the writer is more eager for the task and sticks to it instead of getting up to look out of the window, eat a lunch, or mend a typewriter. In the morning he really gets the work done, all the more so because he is not racing with the clock as he might be later in the day.

* * *

Afternoons and evenings are well enough for paying calls and receiving visitors; for playing cards and writing letters; for doing accounts and listening to the radio. All those things, and some others, can be satisfactorily accomplished after luncheon or after dinner. But most things, in the day's work or in the day's play, go best in the morning.

Reading? Well, reading, happily, fits all times.

Obviously there is not time in the morning for everything that I should like to pack into it. I have been tempted to wish that the morning could be prolonged until midnight; but then, of course, it would no longer seem like morning.

Cooking and keeping the house, marketing and shopping, mending and sewing, all these pursuits belong to the morning hours. So does my cherished gardening which can easily last until noon. And driving for pleasure must be done early in the day, if the pleasure is to be at its utmost. But, if I am to write an essay that, too, must be done in the morning. So what is a poor morning to do when it cannot hold them all? Keeping the house . . baking a cake . . . sewing a fine seam . picking the strawberries and—well, opening the jar of cream . . throwing everything to the winds, and getting out the car for a drive in the country to a place where you can see the morning mists rising from the valley, and hills beyond are touched with sun . . sitting down on a balcony that is level with whispering oak leaves and writing an essay . . . which shall the morning choose?

Well, this time it has been the essay.

W. K. R.

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The Purple Walls of the Sky

There is a general impression that knowing the stars means knowing the constellations; and with this idea in their minds it is no wonder that many persons grow discouraged at the very outset in their endeavors to make some acquaintance with the stars. In themselves, in fact, and as a whole, the constellations are not as interesting as the individual stars. Most of them do not much resemble the thing for which they are named, and hence are mere abstractions bounded by certain imaginary and by no means definite lines. Many of them overlap each other. The tip of one of the horns of Taurus is in Auriga; Andromeda and Pegasus depend upon the same star to complete their outline; and in some other cases a star is assigned to two constellations or families, so that it is difficult to tell of which one it is the step-child.

To enjoy the constellations one must be satisfied not to expect too much of them. The splendid ones that mark a certain section of the skies to us, as well as the smaller and beautiful ones that remind us by their presence that a certain season has arrived, yield their fullest pleasure when we take them as we do our human friends—for what they give us, without any severe exactions as to consistency or any desire to make them fit a preconceived model. The tracing of the various figures represented by the constellations was not the working out of an exact science, but it was an æsthetic occupation, and the imagination must be used to see, as the ancient star-gazers did, the heroes, kings, and queens, and birds and dragons fixed on the purple walls of the sky. . . .

Of the ancient constellations there are about forty-eight. They are all outlined by stars that can be seen with the naked eye and are as open to our vision as the clouds, the trees, and the hills. In them are contained all the brightest stars, and there is no conspicuous part of the heavens that is not covered by them. Once we are familiar with them, the whole sky becomes glorified to us beyond Achilles' shield, which Hephaistos fashioned and wrought thereon "the heavens, and the sea, and the unwearying sun, and the moon waxing to the full, and the signs every one wherewith the heavens are crowned, Pleiades, Hyades, and Orion's might, and the Bear that men also call the Wain, her that turneth in her place and watcheth Orion, and alone hath no part in the baths of Ocean."—MARTHA EVANS MARTIN, in "The Friendly Stars."

The Big Rain

Before the Big Rain, we used to watch them at work in their little field—the old man and the old woman and their son. They lived in a tiny mud hut in the village and scraped an existence from a few tired *moo* of land with a sag in the middle. There was a patch of spindling corn, a patch of beans, and a patch of peanuts. The three of them lived on about six dollars a month in Chinese money. At the current rate of exchange, that would be about one and one-third gold dollars.

We saw them nearly every day as we cut across the railroad track to the race course—the three grave shabby figures in blue coolie cloth, outlined against the clear distance of the Western Hills like some of Millet's peasants. The two men pulled the rough-hewn wooden plow like horses. At meal-time the old woman brought their scant chow to the field in a faded green earthenware bowl, with a dull brown pot. All through the spring and summer we saw them drudging patiently.

On the night of the Big Rain, we were dining at Madame's. It was dry and snug around her rose-shaded table, but out of doors it had been raining since yesterday. A million frogs were croaking, and the big drops drip, drip, dripped from the elms. The old Dutchman and his pale young Russian wife from the other side of the race course had come across the fields in high rubber boots; and, when we drove home, the water splashed around the fenders. Madame wanted us to stay over night, but we braved the rain and won.

The next morning the road was washed out and we all had to wade over to the railroad track and catch a train into town. There were fifteen or twenty of us—commuters to Peking. We had to ride in a third class box-car—a dark bare thing with only a plank bench to sit on, crammed full of dirty staring coolies from up the line.

As the train jolted past the field where the old couple and their son had worked so patiently, I craned my neck to peer out of the door.

The big sag in the middle of the land was a lake three or four feet deep. There remained only a fringe of crops around the edge.

Outlined against the far distance of the Western Hills, like some of Millet's peasants, the three of them stood—looking at the water.

Across the Zambesi

The Victoria Falls have been described by one writer as "the most beautiful gem in the earth's scenery."

Above the Falls the Zambesi, calm and serene, is dotted with tiny islands, the river there being a mile and a quarter wide. Then the crack in the earth's surface—and the mighty thunder of the waters as they hurl themselves four-hundred-twenty feet into the abyss below. Clouds of spray shoot upwards, giving rise to the native name of "Mosi-oatunya," which means "the smoke that sounds." To stand on Danger Point and watch the rainbows glistening in the spray is an experience not easily to be forgotten.

Much has been written about the Victoria Falls, but it is quite impossible to give any adequate description of their beauty and their grandeur. They are the greatest of all nature's wonders. We hardly caught a glimpse of those members of the party who were seeing the Falls for the first time, so enraptured were they. The Falls were practically at their fullest, the volume of water at its maximum.

In the evening we went down to see the lunar rainbow. We were told, unfortunately, that our party was at the eastern cataract, when in reality it had gone to the western. The result was that we walked miles and missed the rainbow. Still, the sight of the Falls by moonlight alone made the expedition worth while.—M. L. BELCHER, in "Cape to Cowley via Cairo in a Light Car."

Be Useful Where Thou Livest

Be useful where thou livest, that they may
Both want and wish thy pleasing presence still.
Kindness, good parts, great places, are the way
To compass this. Find out men's wants and will,
And meet them there. All worldly joys go less
To the one joy of doing kindnesses.

—From "The Temple," by GEORGE HERBERT.



Courtesy of the Twenty-One Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two Black Bows: From a Lithograph by Miss Ethel Gabain

MISS ETHEL GABAIN'S lithograph, "Two Black Bows," has a distinguished simplicity. Usually this artist's prints are more elaborate in design and treatment, but here all is said with a delicate lightness implicit in the subject. The sooty touches in the little close-fitting cap serve to enhance the fairness of the loose curls which flow out and frame the youthful face. There is an odd attraction in the gravity of the girl's expression, in the upward slant of the eyebrows, and in the downcast eyes, which give the impression of the sitter's thoughts being far away. The line of the delicately pointed chin is repeated and emphasized in the long open line of the bodice, which at the same time conveys the suggestion of a tall slender figure.

Looking at Miss Gabain's prints, one is transported from a mechanized world of automatic drills and steam whistles to the enchanted country of romance. Refinement and beauty characterize all her work. There is an exquisite, aristocratic grace in the bearing of her *grandes dames*. One seems to hear the mysterious whisper of silk, feel the deep warm pile of velvet and see the sumptuous color and patterning of brocade. The billowy flow of a skirt, the elegant line of an ottoman, the soft glow from lighted candlesticks sweep imagination back to a time that knew not the enticing pertness of short skirts, the uncompromising rigidity of metal furniture, the icy harshness of glass.

Lithography is a medium that Miss Gabain has practiced for many years. In days when it was still regarded primarily as a commercial process, she accepted its rich promise as an artistic medium. With other enthusiasts she devoted herself to learning the whole craft, even owning her own press and printing her own proofs. Miss Gabain is one of the members of the Senefelder Club, in London, and her prints are known and appreciated wherever lithography is recognized as an art medium.

L'Ajustement par l'exercice d'un Penser correct

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUJOURD'HUI les affaires individuelles et les questions mondiales ont grand besoin d'être réglées selon la justice. Hommes d'affaires et savants font de laborieux efforts pour trouver la base qui permettra d'atteindre à un règlement équitable; mais malgré les quelques progrès déjà accomplis, il reste encore bien des questions au sujet desquelles il faudra s'entendre. Les penseurs commencent à voir que le péché, la maladie, la pauvreté et la limitation sont avant tout des conditions mentales; et parce qu'il en est ainsi, ils se rendent compte que l'humanité doit chercher à voir les choses d'une manière plus spirituelle. Penser juste est nécessairement en premier lieu une acquisition individuelle.

La Science Chrétienne montre que la façon matérielle de penser est étroitement liée au concept matériel de l'existence; et ce penser matériel semble séparer le genre humain du bien que le créateur, Dieu, a préparé pour l'homme, et prétend nous entraver à chaque instant. Ce faux concept assujettit le genre humain aux limitations des traditions et des races, aux changements de l'âge et de l'histoire, à l'insuffisance des ressources ou à d'autres conditions peu désirables. Les croyances matérielles s'opposent à la compréhension spirituelle et tendent à exclure la vérité au sujet du rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu; et celui qui se laisse égarer par elles demeure mentalement dans les ténèbres du doute, de l'anxiété et de la crainte. Lorsqu'on admet le pouvoir de l'Amour divin, la conscience commence à se conformer à l'action de la loi divine; et les lumières spirituelles vont se développant à mesure que la pensée devient plus réceptive à l'égard de la vérité; on voit dès lors que, selon les paroles de Mary Baker Eddy à la page 171 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, "l'empire de l'Entendement sur l'univers, y compris l'homme, n'est plus une question à débattre, mais c'est la Science démontrable." Ainsi l'on est prêt à régler ses pensées sur ce point de vue véritable.

Afin d'obtenir cet ajustement correct, il faut accepter et utiliser les faits spirituels touchant Dieu et Sa création. Il faut étudier la Bible et s'attacher fidèlement à ce qu'elle enseigne. Le droit de naissance spirituel de l'homme est le bien sans limites, et l'Entendement divin dispense ses qualités à tous, impartialement, quoique tous ne se rendent pas également compte que Dieu leur donne la capacité et le droit de refléter ces qualités divines. En réalité, nous vivons tous actuellement sous le régime d'une liberté sans bornes; nous sommes libres d'exprimer la santé parfaite, la capacité et la joie, et d'employer le bien surabondant qui est ici à cette heure même.

La Science Chrétienne est venue affranchir l'humanité et lui permettre de dénouer "les liens de tous les jougs." Au mépris des prétendues lois matérielles, Christ Jésus, le plus grand démonstrateur de la Science Chrétienne, annula les limitations en faveur de tous ceux qui étaient prêts à accepter leur délivrance par la vérité qu'il enseignait. Il vint prêcher l'évangile, non seulement à ceux qui avaient besoin de santé ou de ressources matérielles, mais à tous ceux qui croyaient que les possessions matérielles constituent les biens véritables. Ce dernier état mental empêche de réaliser la bonté toujours présente de Dieu. On peut se servir des richesses inépuisables de Dieu sans diminuer les ressources d'autrui; à mesure, en effet, qu'on laisse régner le vrai sens de justice, on ajoute au bien général en prouvant pour soi-même la vérité de l'abondance; car, comme le dit Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 206), "dans la relation scientifique de Dieu à l'homme, nous trouvons que tout ce qui bénit l'un bénit tous."

Le monde a besoin de plus d'amour—de cette compréhension meilleure de l'Amour divin qui nous pousse à nous réjouir des succès d'autrui et à tendre une main secourable à ceux qui sont dans la détresse. Chaque individu a des qualités divines, et nous aurons de la joie si nous cherchons le bien chez tous ceux que nous rencontrons, quelles que soient leur race ou leur croyance. Cette attitude encouragera chacun à penser juste. Mrs. Eddy dit (*Poems*, p. 22): "L'Amour n'a qu'une race, un royaume, un pouvoir."

Un homme dont l'entourage paraissait inharmonieux résolut de chercher à se libérer en utilisant ce qu'il comprenait de la Science Chrétienne. Il entreprit dès lors sa tâche quotidienne avec le désir de servir d'une manière ou d'une autre tous ceux qu'il rencontrerait, en ayant pour chacun soit une parole encourageante, soit un sourire amical, ou peut-être en offrant son aide à ceux qui en auraient besoin. Au bout de quelques semaines, il remarqua que l'atmosphère avait changé; et pendant plusieurs années, cet homme put étudier avec succès et travailler avec joie dans un milieu qui avait paru tout d'abord peu favorable.

Si c'est la confusion et la perplexité qui semblent régner, le rejet persévérant de ces fausses conditions mentales aidera à dissiper la fiction des croyances matérielles qui paraît restreindre l'activité normale du genre humain; alors les individus et les nations parviendront à une entente et à un ajustement équitables.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Color and Radiance

There is more colour in Keats than in Shelley, but there is more light in Shelley than in Keats. Did he not speak of the poet as "hidden in the light of thought"? His radiance is different in kind from that of any other poet. For it is the radiance of a world in which things are not made of substances but of dreams—a world in which we walk over rainbows instead of bridges and ride not upon horses but upon clouds.—ROBERT LYND, in "Books and Authors."

Adjustment through Right Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT PRESENT there is great need for right adjustment in both individual and world affairs. Business men and scholars are spending much time and thought in trying to find a basis for equitable adjustment, but while some progress has been made there remain many reservations to be dealt with. Thinkers are beginning to see that conditions of sin, sickness, lack, and limitation are primarily mental; and because they are mental it is seen that humanity's need is to seek a more spiritual view of all things. This gaining of more righteous thinking must begin with the individual.

Christian Science shows that the material thinking which seems to separate mankind from the good provided for man by his creator, God, and which handicaps one at every turn, is indigenous to the material concept of existence. This false concept makes mankind subservient to the limitations and mutations of tradition, history, race, and age; to insufficient means or undesirable conditions. Material beliefs oppose spiritual understanding and tend to shut out the truth about man's relation to God; and the individual thus misled remains in the mental darkness of doubt, anxiety, and fear. When the power of divine Love is admitted, consciousness begins to conform to the operation of God's law; and spiritual enlightenment unfolds as thought becomes more and more receptive of the truth, and it is seen that, as Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 171), "Mind's control over the universe, including man, is no longer an open question, but is demonstrable Science." One is thus prepared to adjust his thinking to this true viewpoint.

In order that one may realize right adjustment, the spiritual facts about God and His creation must be accepted and utilized. The Bible must be studied and its teaching adhered to. Man's spiritual birthright is unlimited good, and the divine Mind is impartial in the bestowal of its qualities, though one may be more awake than another to his God-given ability and right to reflect these divine qualities. In reality, we are all living now in limitless freedom—freedom to express perfect health, ability, joy, and to use the abundance of good now present.

Christian Science has come to set humanity free to "break every yoke." In defiance of so-called material laws, Christ Jesus, the greatest demonstrator of Christian Science, broke limitations for all who were willing to accept their release from bondage through the truth he taught. He came preaching the gospel not only to those in need of health or of material means, but to all who believe that material possessions constitute real wealth. This latter condition of thought hinders the realization of God's ever present bounty. One may avail himself of God's inexhaustible supply without decreasing the resources of another; indeed, as a right sense of justice is allowed to prevail, one adds to the general good by proving for himself the truth of abundance, since, as Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 206), "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all."

The world needs more love—a better understanding of divine Love, which prompts one to rejoice in the success of another, and to extend a helping hand to one in need. Some measure of Godlike qualities is to be found in each individual, and it may become a joyful experience to look for good in everyone we meet regardless of race or creed. This attitude helps to encourage right thinking in all. Mrs. Eddy says (Poems, p. 22), "Love hath one race, one realm, one power."

One who seemed to be placed in a discordant environment determined to seek his release by making use of the measure of Christian Science which he understood. Each day was begun with a desire to serve in some way everyone whom he should meet, perhaps with an encouraging word, a smile, or an offer of assistance if needed. In a few weeks a different atmosphere prevailed; and the student enjoyed several years of progressive study and work in surroundings which at first had seemed to be uncongenial.

Though confusion and bewilderment may seem to be prevalent, the persistent rejection of this false condition of thought will help to clear away the fiction of material beliefs, which seems to restrain the normal activity of mankind; and, consequently, individuals and nations will come to a right agreement and adjustment.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

September

September is a clown by trade,
Somehow a wistful fellow—
His dusty, baggy trousers striped
With scarlet and with yellow.

He somersaults, grimaces,
Stands on his painted head,
Cutting capers for a laugh,
And people sigh instead.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

The City of Beautiful Towers

To drive across hilltops and through smiling valleys to San Gimignano on a Sunday in spring is a joyous adventure, especially if Siena be the point of departure. In that case the first miles of the journey are enlivened by the company of many of the maids and matrons of the neighborhood, and their dress and bearing on that day so festal, almost opulent, as to cheer the heart of the traveler and make the roadside bright with color and vocal with mirthful voices. Their wide-spreading leghorn hats are decked with the longest white ribbons and crowned with gardens of artificial flowers, and one wonders whether the whole ambition of a "contadina" in this region does not centre in her head-gear. If so, one cannot help being gratified to see how fully and generally she manages to satisfy it.

But there is nothing to complain of in the whole drive between Siena and San Gimignano. The rich Chianti country spreads its beauty and fertility abroad and waving grain and festooning vines, with the gray mist of the spare olives, clothe the undulating slopes. Wild flowers, too, spring up along the wayside and flaunt from every hedge. Nor is there lack of ruined castles for the romance-loving, not to speak of farmhouses with towers and gates that suggest battle and siege. But these last are the older ones; some of the newer are embellished in a manner to indicate a sprightly humor in the owner. For example, on the freshly-whitened wall of a cottage will appear a window with what accompaniment of gaudy drapery and brilliant flower-pots can be included, while from over the sill one or two florid personages in high-colored costumes smile vividly and continuously on the passers-by—and all this is the permanent product of the decorator's art.

Now and then we dipped to a winding stream, crossed by an arched bridge, and sometimes rattled through a little town where the bare-headed population appeared to live in the streets and to be devoting Sunday to reviewing the past week in concert. At last the far-famed towers of San Gimignano came in sight, and having climbed to the city gates we noisily made our entrance and drew up before the Leon Bianco. The White Lion proved rather dark, rather dingy and not entirely inviting, but it was the best accommodation which the City of Beautiful Towers afforded; and for my part, when I found I had been given a bedroom in the hollow of an arch that spanned a narrow street, I was consoled for much. From a window on either side of the arch I looked into bygone centuries. . . .

We had been late in arriving and it was morning before we could go abroad and view the land. We found abundant interest in the harmonious antiquity, everywhere undisturbed by the effrontery of modern innovation. The appearance of the sombre Gothic buildings, strengthened by arches and buttresses high in the air, we fondly hope has not changed so very much since the thirteenth century when the town was a prosperous independent commune. Thirteen of the fifty towers which once crowded the pugnacious little city still lift themselves aloft. Square, rough, with hardly an aperture for light and without an attempt at architectural ornament, they are far from deserving the appellation "belle."—From "Wayfarers in Italy," by KATHARINE HOOKER.

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

Hors d'Oeuvres for the Family

HORS D'ŒUVRES is a course with which few children become acquainted until quite grown up. This is not necessary, however, as such a delicacy can be quite within the means of any family budget. In fact, they might even be an economy, since they are often made from left-overs. Children enjoy making them; so much originality can be expressed in the decoration.

Hors d'œuvres as appetizers are the first course of a well-planned dinner. They are classed into two different groups, namely, relishes and canapés. The relishes are those appetizers which are not served on bread, toast, or crackers.

Fruity hors d'œuvres are nourishing and not filling. Watermelon balls marinated in French dressing; cored pears cut across with a maraschino cherry in the convenient disk; peaches stoned, cut in eighths, dipped in lemon juice, and rolled in finely chopped nut meats; pineapple tid-bits dipped in powdered mint leaves; sections of small oranges and grapefruit; or grapes complete a dish full of toothsome appetizers.

Other relishes are olives stuffed with pimiento, almonds, celery and onions. These fancy stuffed olives can be bought all prepared, but the pimiento may be removed from ordinary stuffed olives and replaced by the fancy fillings. The pimiento can then be used as decorations for the canapés. It is best not to use the olives with stones on your hors d'œuvre platter, as these appetizers are many times served in the drawing room with a beverage and only a tiny napkin for the convenience of the guest. A stone would be an embarrassing climax. Pickles, sweet pickled watermelon rind, stuffed eggs and celery stuffed with cream cheese, Roquefort cheese or almost any interesting left-over, covers pretty well the relish group of hors d'œuvres.

Canapés in Variety

Canapés always have a foundation. A delectable cracker is a good choice with such a variety on the market from which to choose. Bread and toast are dependable wherever used. If a more savory background is desired, strips of bread sautéd in olive oil or butter, or fried in deep fat, or merely hot or cold.

The variety of shapes for these foundations are innumerable. The bread is usually of about a quarter-inch thickness. This may be cut in "fingers" 4 inches by 1½ inches, or in rounds. The doughnut and cooky cutters make interesting shapes from which to choose. With these one must remember that cookies are usually stiff, but with soft bread if the appetizers are too large they may be clumsy to eat covered with filling and decorations. A cross between a relish and a canapé is a potato chip spread with a thin layer of soft sandwich filling. Here is an example of the difficulties in eating as potato chips crumble so easily. It would be best with these to use pieces small enough for one mouthful.

After the foundations have been decided upon (and there may be as many varieties at a time as the hostess cares to prepare), then must come the coverings. These, too, can be as elaborate or as economical as she wishes to make them. There are on the market jars of savory pastes: anchovy, caviare, pate-de-fois-gras, lobster meat, and gamey offers of partridge and squab. In place of these can be used any left-over meat or fish, chopped and mixed with a spicy dressing. Other delicious coverings are chopped cabbage marinated in sour cream; tiny slices of tomatoes; a stoned queen olive wrapped in a slice of bacon and broiled crisp; half of a deviled egg, the yolk highly seasoned with catsup, horse-radish, or minced chives. Good appetizers to be served hot are thin slices of cheese and ham spread and heated; or cheese and bacon, the latter broiled until crisp. The coverings also may help toward the decoration such as putting a different filling in three divisions each marked by further adornment; or a center of a bright colored paste or relish, encirled by several savory and colorful fillings; or a round of bread, a cross (x) of filling, and chopped pickle in the spaces left.

Next we come to the decoration of hors d'œuvres—criss-cross lattice pimiento strips; thin slices of celery, curled; bits of cucumber cut in many shapes; a dot of crimson jelly; a star of pimiento; a rosebud radish, made by cutting around and around as one sometimes peels an apple; parsley sprinkled here and there; a border of cream cheese, white or colored, put through a pastry bag; hearts of lettuce; chopped nuts; beets; sautéd mushrooms are only a beginning to the many possibilities in the adornment of these fancy titbit. In fact, no matter how small an amount is the left-over it can be utilized as a decoration. Much or little time can be spent in the originality of preparing these titbit appetizers and in arranging them on the service platter. All the suggestions for relishes and canapés can be combined for heartier individual services for Sunday night or after-theater suppers.

The economical and thoughtful hostess will gather before her many varieties of this and that, which she has on hand or has purchased for the purpose, from which will grow intriguing tid-bits of delectable hors d'œuvres to add charm to the drawing room and enthusiasm to the family circle.

A Few Cold Drinks

Grape Nectar

Boil until sirupy
1 cup sugar and
3 cups water. Add
1 pint grape juice, the juice of
2 lemons and the juice of
1 orange. Serve with a bit of orange on a small float of whipped cream.

Grape and Mint

In
2 cups grape juice crush the tips of about
2 dozen mint leaves. Add
4 tablespoons sugar. Let stand 5 minutes, then strain into
4 tall glasses filled with cracked ice. Add to each glass a
Thin slice of orange, and garnish with a
Sprig of mint.

Grape Lemonade

Boil
2 cups sugar and
1 cup water until it spins a thread. When cool add the juice of
6 lemons and
1 quart unsweetened grape juice. Let stand 12 hours. When ready to serve add
Carbonated water and
Crushed ice.

Velvet Milk Shake

If one does not possess a regular shaker, use a quart glass fruit jar. Put in it
1 cup crushed ice
1 pint rich sweet milk
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla extract. Make the jar cover tight and shake rapidly for several minutes until the jar is filled with foam. Add
½ to 1 pint vanilla- or lemon-flavored ice cream, and mix this in thoroughly, beating well. The result is a thick, chilled drink of great richness. Place
1 teaspoonful of whipped cream on top of each glass when serving.

Rainbow Cup

Fill slender glasses two-thirds full with
Crushed ice, then pour in carefully, so they will mix as little as possible, slightly sweetened fruit juices of different colors, as, for example:
2 tablespoons red or black raspberry juice, then
2 tablespoons lime juice, bought bottled or squeezed from fresh limes, then
2 tablespoons orange juice, then
2 tablespoons white grape juice. Or fruit juices of other colors may be used instead. Top with a
Red or green cherry. Serve with straws.

THE RECIPES on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

When you send in recipes for possible use in this column, please follow our new form in writing them out, and be particularly exact in copying the ingredients. As to the form: Notice how the cooking directions are given along with the ingredients, and not at the end, and how the ingredients are brought out to the left-hand margin so that they are in a convenient list. Please tell us how many your recipes will serve, and if baking directions are given, we like to know the oven temperature.—Editor.

A Lattice-Pattern Sweater

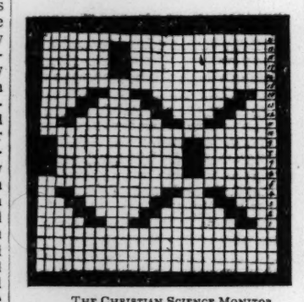
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS sweater is a well-fitting garment which may be worked in sweater yarn, artificial silk or, like the model, in pure silk. The design which is shown in the diagram is an English lattice pattern. Coarse steel or fine bone needles are used. The sweater requires about one pound of silk. It is a 42-44 in. size. To make smaller sizes use the directions, less 14 or 28 stitches.

Right and left fronts, back, sleeve and neck portion are knitted. It is well to begin with the back so the knitter is familiar with the pattern before narrowing begins. Where the garment is narrowed at the edges, the design, except where the actual narrowing is done, must be carefully followed. Buttonholes are made in front up and down, not across, as the work progresses.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
This Sweater May Be Made of Wool, Artificial or Pure Silk.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Lattice Pattern Is Shown in Detail Above.

While the design calls for units of 14 sts there should be two sts extra in setting up, as the pattern ends with 2 k. sts. In the sweater shown 142 sts were set up.

It is important to remember in knitting from the diagram, that all white squares are knit sts while black ones are purl sts. Also that a k. st on the back is a p. st on the front. By keeping this in mind, and following the diagram carefully the worker should have no difficulty in following the pattern.

Set up the 142 sts as directed. K 1 p 1 alternately for 32 rows, K one row, p one row, twice. Now begin the pattern of the front side as follows:

K 2, p 2, k p 2. Repeat across row, k last 2 sts.

Follow the diagram for the second row remembering that the sts will be reversed on right side. Thus you will begin with p 3, ‡k 2, p 6, k 2, p 4, repeating from ‡ across row ending with p 3. The next row begins with k 4 and proceeds across according to diagram ending with k 4 of course. The next row (on back) begins and ends with p 5, and the fifth row of the pattern is an all knit row. The 10th row is all purl, the 15th all knit and the 20th all purl. This ends the pattern. The amateur might do well to set up 30 sts and practice on the pattern from the diagram before beginning the sweater.

Repeat these twenty rows of the diagram until there are 7 half diamonds at the edges of the back, which will be the 15th row of the work. Do the next five rows and then begin to narrow for the sleeve.

Cast off 6 sts at beginning of front row and 6 at the beginning of back row, being careful to keep pattern intact after 1st diamond, which will be 6 sts short of pattern by narrowing. Then for the next 8 rows narrow the 3rd and 4th sts at beginning and the same sts at the end, by knitting them together. Then narrow at each end of every other row 7 times This will leave 100 sts on needles. Work 32 rows. Then cast off 5 sts at the beginning of each row, till there are 30 sts left. Cast off.

Right Front

Fronts vary only in the making of the buttonholes in the right front, and not in the left. Cast on 100 sts, 84 for pattern 2 extra sts as on back, and for the border,

K 1, p 1, for 9 rows. Begin buttonhole by working 10th row k 1, p 1, three times, k 1. Turn back and beginning with p 1 work these seven sts only for 7 rows. Then sl st the yarn down the inner edge of this barrow strip to the level of the rest of the row. Continue to k and p the long row only keeping the 7 sts on the needle till the 8th long row when they are worked into place, and the k 1, p 1 continued till 32 rows have been worked as in the back.

The 33d row begins another buttonhole worked same as before. But on the row where the buttonhole ends work the border sts as before, and k the remainder of the row. In the next row p to border, k 1 row p 1 row, working border always k 1, p 1. Now begin pattern on 37th row.

Work border sts then ‡k 2 p 2, k 8, p 2, repeat from ‡ across row ending with k 2.

Repeat pattern and border as in back starting another buttonhole on the 40th row, and repeating buttonholes all the way up the front until the beginning of the narrowing for the neck. There should be eight buttonholes.

When there are seven half-diamonds at the edge of the border, with the 5 finishing rows of the pattern following them begin to narrow for the neck. The border is kept intact all the narrowing occurring in the first diamond after the border. Narrow at the beginning of every front row of pattern, always taking 3d and 4th st from border. At the end of the next back row, there will be 2k st before border, instead of 3, and the sts will vary in this way throughout the narrowing. Continue the neck narrowing till there are 92 sts on the needle and here the narrowing for the sleeve opening begins. At the opposite end from the border cast off 5 sts, p 9 including st on needle repeat pattern ending with p 6 and border.

Continue neck narrowing, and on next two back rows cast off five more sts for sleeve opening. There will now be 75 sts on the needle. On the next back row narrow 3d and 4th sts and do this every other row for 6 more rows and then every 4th row 3 times, always continuing the neck narrowing. At this point there will be 51 sts on needle. Narrow 6 times more at neck. Then work pattern and border for 16 rows without narrowing. Cast off 5 st at beginning of shoulder on next row, and do the same at that end until the sts are all gone.

Sleeves

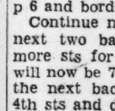
Set up 72 sts. P 1, k 1, as before 32 rows. K 33d and 35th and P 34th and 36th rows.

Work as in the back excepting that the pattern will vary with the increase of sts for the widening of the sleeve, which is worked as follows:

Increase on each end of every 10th row by making a st between 2d and 3d from each end, being careful to keep pattern even, until there are 102 sts. Work 4 rows without increasing. Then at each end of the front rows only narrow the 3d and 4th st from beginning and end, till there are 16 sts left. Cast these off.

Sew the garment sides and shoulders together. Sew the sleeves in. Make buttons with molds covered with crochet or use fancy buttons. For the neck piece set up 20 st and work k 1, p 1 until it is about 40 in. long. Cast off and finish with fringe. Sew to back of neck and about three inches beyond shoulder seams on front.

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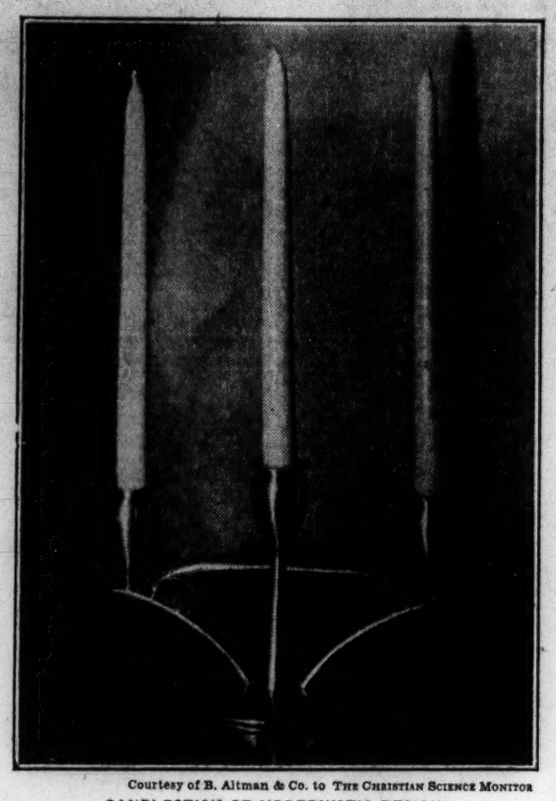
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This candlestick illustrates the modern tendency to combine materials in order to obtain contrasts of color and variety of textures. Copper and pewter are here allied. Observe that the pedestal cleverly suggests an extinguisher.

Directions for a Crocheted Afghan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a block afghan that is very decorative and unusually easy to make. Each square is made separately, after which they are joined together. When evenly done such a crocheted quilt is a thing of beauty and will be much enjoyed.

It is suggested that this blanket be made in four shades of green, a restful color to work with, and attractive when completed. The following yarns will be required: 3 balls of very light green, 12 balls of a slightly darker shade, 7 balls still darker, and 20 balls of the darkest shade desired.

Round and Round

With the lightest shade, chain 3, join with a slip stitch, chain 3, double crochet 11 in a ring. The chain 3 always counts as an additional double crochet. Join with a slip stitch in the top of the chain 3, and break off. Second round: Fasten yarn of the next shade between 2 double crochets in the first round, chain 3, 2 double crochets in the same place as the chain 3, * 6 double crochets between 3rd and 4th double crochet from last double crochet; repeat from * twice, then work 3 more double chochets in the same place as the 3 double crochets at the beginning of the round; join and break off.

Third round: Fasten next shade between 3rd and 4th double crochet in any group of 6 double crochets below, chain 3, 2 double crochets in same place as chain 3, * 3 double crochets in next space, 6 double crochets between 3rd and 4th double crochet from the 3 double crochets just made (i.e., the center of the 6 double crochets below); repeat from * twice, 3 double crochets in next space, 3 double crochets in the same place as the 3 double crochets at beginning of round.

Fourth round: Fasten the darkest shade between 3rd and 4th double crochets in any group of 6 double crochets below, chain 3, 2 double crochets in same place as chain 3, * 3 double crochets in next space, 3 double crochets in next space, 6 double crochets between 3rd and 4th double crochets in next space, 6 double crochets between 3rd and 4th double crochet in group of 6 double crochets below; repeat from *, ending with 3 double crochets in same place as the 3 double crochets at beginning of round. This is type A square.

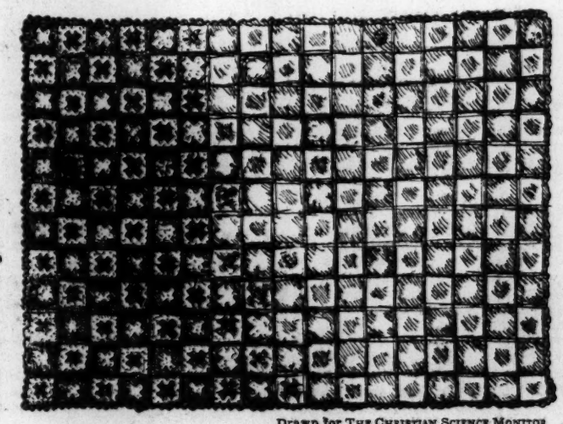
Make a duplicate square, using the darkest shade in the first round, the next shade in the 2nd round, the next shade in both of the following 2 rounds, thus omitting the lightest shade. This is type B square. Make 102 squares of each type, then work a 5th round on all squares, as follows: with the darkest shade, work one single crochet in each stitch of preceding round, and 2 single crochets in each of 2 stitches at the 4 corners.

Join Partners

In joining the squares together, make a loop on the hook, with the darkest shade, insert hook from right side in both threads of the corner stitch of square in the lower right-hand corner of an A square. Insert hook from wrong side in corner stitch of square directly above (a B square); work off as one single crochet; * insert hook in same way in next stitch of both squares and make one single crochet; repeat from * to corner; insert hook in next stitch on side of same A square and also in first stitch of the B square to the left of it. Continue with one single crochet in each stitch of both squares to last stitch of this side, and fasten off. Take a new A square and join in same way directly above the first B square, then join another A square to side of the first B square and to the upper edge of the second B square, catching a thread of corner stitch in joining row between the first A and B squares. Continue in this way to join the squares in alternate order, always catching a stitch of the last joining row, at corners. Take care to have the joining rows as loose as the squares, so that the work will lie flat.

For the edging use the darkest shade. Make one single crochet in the first stitch on the edge, * chain 3, 3 double crochets in the same place as the single crochet just made, skip 3 stitches, one single crochet in the next stitch, repeat from * around the blanket. Skip only 2 stitches in the shells at the corners.

It is essential to buy before commencing the article, sufficient yarn to complete the work, as it may be difficult to obtain later an exact match of the colors.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Section of an Afghan Showing the Separate Blocks United in a Manner to Illustrate the Shading of the Units by Means of Four Tones of Green.

"Sand in the Gear Box?"

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

by MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO YOU remember the play, "The Man From Home," which had so many humorous references to the difficulties of motoring in the early days of automobiles? One of the suggestions in that play as to the cause of motoring difficulties was "You've got sand in your gear box."

I do not really think that sand in a gear box occurs in today's automobile. Perhaps it never did—I'll ask my engineer husband some time. But I do know that the phrase used in that play has come to my thoughts many times when the household machinery has seemed to be clogged.

There is usually some one task that is less pleasant to a home maker than others. Home makers have so many different kinds of work to do, varying from that requiring active exertion to the "sitting down jobs" of mending and sewing, that it is quite natural for every one to take greater pleasure in the performance of some of them than in doing others. What causes "sand in the gear box" is not the seemingly disagreeable task, but dreading doing it.

If the irksome task is one that is on the daily schedule, such as bed-making, it may help if we upset the usual procedure of washing the breakfast dishes the first thing in the day's work, and instead put the bedrooms in order as early in the day as is compatible with letting them have a good airing. Then, with that task behind us the day is free for unhindered thinking and acting. If this is not done, it becomes easy to neglect it, allowing it to run through our thoughts until it magnifies itself into a burden and clouds the entire day. When the bugbear is eliminated, every department of the household runs more smoothly. The gear box is freed of sand.

* * *

It is quite astonishing, too, to find that, once the habit of getting after the least enjoyable tasks early in the day has been established, these tasks somehow become pleasant. We have shown them our superiority over them; have put them in their little place in the scheme of things, and they have obediently and quietly subsided.

Another method of assuring the smooth performance of the, to us, less pleasant tasks in a home, is to try doing them in a different way, or thinking of them in connection with other parts of the home to which they may have some relation.

* * *

To take bed-making as an example again: don't just "make" beds, "arrange" them, with reference to the view of them from the hall, and the view from them. If you see green branches waving across the window, place a funny little scarlet jug on the window sill and then enjoy the effect. If the view is not especially attractive, try to draw the thought away from it by a transparency hanging in front of it, or new curtains that will give a happy effect. There is a shade of green muslin that almost makes one feel that it has been colored by the leaves themselves.

If it is a child's room that we are taking care of we will take a good look at the wall which faces the bed and be sure that something beautiful is hanging there to catch the first sleepy glance of baby eyes, and to welcome them to the wonder of a new day. We will change this object occasionally to furnish surprise and attention.

Bed-making can be so much more than just bed-making if it is deemed an opportunity for adding beauty to living rather than thought of as just a task. And it is the same with dish-washing, with mending, with sweeping, and with living. It is all a glorious adventure if we do not let the sand of discontent, or even of commonplaceness, get into the gear box of the household machinery.

A Box for Toys

A toy box made by hinging a lid on a cranberry box, and giving it two coats of blue lacquer on the inside and two of rose on the outside, supplied one child with an incentive to keep his toys from getting scattered. This boy, nearly four years old, has had his toy box since he was a baby and habits of neatness have been formed that are much appreciated now.

Eggshells broken in bits and used in bottles or vinegar decanters to remove sediment and stains, will be found effective.

* * *

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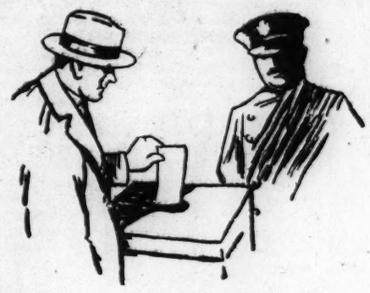
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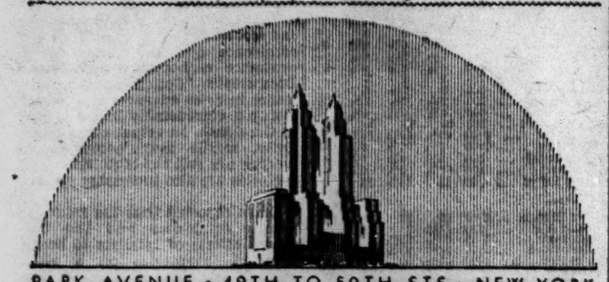
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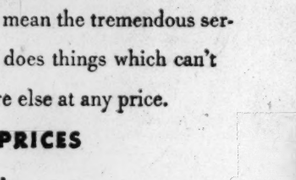
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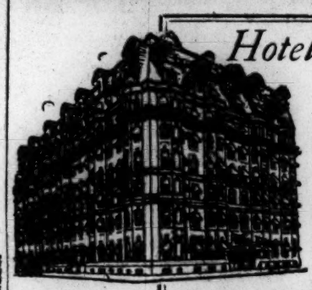
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1100 SUNNY OUTSIDE ROOMS—800 of them with private bath—luxuriously furnished, deep, soft beds—running ice water.
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Excellent Beds, Excellent Food, a Peaceful, Friendly Atmosphere.
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ROUMANIAN KING IS TARGET FOR MANY CRITICS

Ruler Is Much Criticized by Both Press and Party Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—King Carol of Roumania has become the center of vehement attacks, directed against him from all sides.

Two years ago when he returned from exile and mounted the throne he enjoyed a high degree of popularity, but at present he is criticized by most of the press and by a mejority of the party leaders.

The frankest of the critics is Mr. Grigore Filipesco, the head of the Conservative Party and director of the daily newspaper Epoca. In trenchant articles, appearing on the front page in black type over his signature, Mr. Filipesco accuses Carol of placing the Government of Roumania in the hands of personal favorites. He ends one of his most relentless attacks with the words, "Our nation has the impression that the motto written over the old royal palace in Vienna, 'Justice is the foundation of kingdoms,' is false in Roumania."

Much less aggressive, though no less frank, are the articles against the King appearing on the front page of the very widely read daily Curentul, and signed by its director, P. Sheicaru. For months the most widely read morning daily, Universul, has been hostile to Carol, and another, with nearly as large a circulation, Dimeneatsa, is also critical of alleged unconstitutional acts. Only one large paper enthusiastically supports him.

For many months the famous chief of the once dominant People's Party, Marshal Averescu, director of a daily paper, has been publishing provocative articles against King Carol. They have just been collected in a pamphlet which is being very widely sold and avidly read.

The Liberal Party itself is noted for having been opposed to Carol both when in exile and since his return. Its present leader, Mr. Ion Duca, has recently expressed open approval of the attitude of another distinguished Roumanian politician, Mr. Juliu Maniu, who for 14 months has been carrying on a sort of passive resistance campaign against the King.

Mr. Maniu has just withdrawn from retirement and once more assumed active leadership of the National-Peasant Party, which is now in power, yet only a day before he took this step he very decisively expressed his disapproval of what he considers King Carol's dictatorial methods. As chief of the party holding most of the seats in the National Assembly, Mr. Maniu is coöperating with his King, but he has not desisted in the slightest degree from his determination to exercise an unremitting control over him.

One of the reasons for this growing discontent is the belief that King Carol is still much influenced by Madame Lupescu. Other reasons are that he himself makes many of the most important administrative appointments, that he creates and removes ministers regardless of the wishes of Parliament or the people, and that he governs the country through his favorites, reducing the cabinet to an inferior position.

BRITAIN EXPORTS TEA

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—China, Ceylon and India may be the home of tea, but Great Britain exported 90,000,000 pounds in 1931. This is an increase of 1,750,000 pounds over Britain's tea export in 1930. The entire output was imported and reëxported.

Scottish Country Women Write Histories of Their Own Villages

Two Contestants Tie in a Book Competition Arranged by Rural Institutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Women of Largo village in Fifeshire, and Meigle village, near the Duchess of York's old home of Glamis, have been writing the history of their own localities, in connection with a competition arranged by the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes. Each institute was asked to prepare a village book, and the villages "tied" in the result.

Existing records have been freely used, and the books are compiled to give as complete a picture as possible of the village and its immediate surroundings. Local industries and customs are noted, as well as past history; legends and traditions are preserved, buildings are described, and a human touch is provided by the quaint sayings of village worthies that have been remembered, the rhymes chanted by children at their games, and anything peculiar to the village is conscientiously chronicled.

Illustration takes various forms. Meigle boasted a young member who could sketch. Largo fell back upon the picture post card. Meigle's effort is coöperative, even to the typing and handmade leather binding. Largo's book is really the work of one member, who has written it out by hand.

It is hoped that other villages, inspired by these results, will follow the example set by the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes, so that a complete set of such village books may be available for future generations.

STUDENT WINS AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Mr. T. Arnold Jeffryes, a student of the Edinburgh College of Art, has received a traveling scholarship of £450 for travel in the United States under the Andrew Grant bequest. Lesser sums have been awarded to other students for travel in Europe.

SPANISH WOMEN LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Provisional returns of the electoral census recently taken in Spain reveal that out of approximately 13,000,000 voters, 6,871,000 are women compared with 6,193,000 men. In only six of the 47 provinces do men outnumber the women.

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Rates in Our Attractive AMERICAN PLAN DINING ROOM
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Five minutes from The Mother Church
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Seven minutes' walk from Christian Science church.
Single $1.50, 2.00, 2.50
Double $2.50, 3.00
Suite for four $5.00, 6.00
All rooms with bath. Weekly rates.

STOCKS RISE BUOYANTLY ON BROAD FRONT

Pivotal Issues in Good Demand—Strength in Cotton a Factor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—A broad advance, centering in the steel and railroad issues, swept the stock market steadily higher in moderately active trading today.

Many traders had already left town for the week-end, and bulls who were convinced that Labor Day might mark an important turning point in general business activity evidently had the market largely to themselves.

The market pushed almost steadily forward through the day. The turnover was about 3,300,000 shares, and the late tone strong.

Shares up about 3 to 6 points included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Crucible Steel, Gulf States Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Case, Lackawanna, Lehigh and Delaware & Hudson, while advances of 1 to 2 points appeared throughout the list.

Steel Situation

Firmness of steel scrap prices in the Youngstown area, reports of quickening steel operations in the Birmingham area, and a news ticker estimate that operations in the Youngstown district would be doubled next week, contributed to extraordinarily broad forward movement in the steel issues.

Sentiment, which had been sobered somewhat by the midweek survey of Iron Age, was boosted several notches. Iron Age had placed ingot output for this week at 13 per cent of capacity, and remarked that current indications were for rather small gains in September.

The week-end mercantile reviews contributed to the bullishness, reporting further seasonal improvement in wholesale trade, and continued spread of optimism.

Bradstreets said that dry goods and men's clothing which remained below last year at this time, have seen some quickening during the last week.

Continued strength of commodities, notably cotton, also aided the bull cause. The Annalist weekly commodity price index showed a substantial gain.

Rail shares were helped by estimates that the weekly freight car loadings report, to appear tomorrow, would show a large gain. Interest in the anthracite stocks was undoubtedly heightened by the fact that Reading and Lackawanna have been recalling some shop workers and others.

Some quarters in Wall Street had been looking for a rather sharp reaction in the stock market, as traders took profits in advance of the Labor Day week-end, feeling that such profit-taking would be in substantial volume in view of the slight increase in corporate earnings thus far indicated as a basis for the recent rise. Today's action evidently took shorts by surprise.

Bonds Rule Higher

Speculative railroad bonds again steamed up grade today, while most other listed loans generally hitchhiked with no especial destination in view.

The speculative carrier group attracted the greatest following, many of them recording gains of from fractions to 2 or more points at one time. Some profit-taking flurries sliced the advances occasionally, but the majority of low-grade issues indicated a tendency to work higher.

Sponsors of the rails attributed the renewed activity of this section to several factors. They pointed out that the railroad Credit Corporation has already indicated there would be no major receiverships this year; that traffic returns should follow business and show a decided pickup this month; that the proposed readjustment of basic wage scales is favorable, and that further economies will put the railways in a position to earn substantial incomes if and when industry returns to normal.

The advancing carrier bonds included some of Baltimore & Ohio, Allegheny Corporation, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Erie, Missouri Picafic, New Haven, New York Central, Frisco, Great Northern, Nickel Plate and Southern Pacific.

The utilities and industrials were comparatively steady. International Telephones rallied, as did issues of American & Foreign Power, Columbia Gas, Western Union and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

The foreign department showed some improvement. The Germans were in demand at moderately higher prices, responding, it was said, to the renewal of the Central Bank credit of $90,000,000 to the Reichsbank. This credit, in which the Federal Reserve Bank, Bank of England, Bank of France and Bank for International Settlements have equal portions, would have matured Sept. 4.

The United States Government group was steady and dull.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sept. 2	Wk.Ago	Yr.Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.70½	$.69⅜	$.63
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.46⅝	.45¾	.60¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.28¼	.27⅝	.33
Flour	4.35	4.20	4.20
Beef, family	13.75	13.87½	12.75
Pork	19.75	19.55	21.00
Lard	.0595	.0595	.0765
Cotton, mid up	.0860	.0845	.0690
Zinc	.0322½	.0277½	.0380
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.76
Steel bil, Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.06	.05⅝	.07½
Tin	.2437	.2350	.2675
Rubber	.04⅜	.03⅞	.0500
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0460
Lead	.0345	.0335	.0440
Print cloth	.03⅜	.03	.0287½

CREX CARPET INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange today suspended trading in the stock of Crex Carpet Company. The exchange issued the following statement: "Certain unusual transactions which recently occurred in Crex Carpet Company stock have been under investigation by the committee on business conduct, and this inquiry disclosed a condition which made it necessary to suspend further dealings pending completion of the investigation. The Attorney-General of the state of New York has requested and received the information collected by the Exchange."

W. T. GRANT CO. EARNINGS

Net earnings of W. T. Grant Company for the six months ended July 31, 1932, equaled $148,137, compared with $1,333,178 in the first half of the previous fiscal year.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 2	Last Sept. 1
3	⅝	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
9¼	1⅛	..	Abitibi pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
98	64	7	Abraham & S pf	7000	65	64	65	
7½	1⅜	..	Adams Express	900	7⅛	6¾	7	6¾
70	22	..	Adams Exp pf	50	70	70	70	
30¾	12	2	Adams Millis	800	20½	19¾	19¾	19⅞
13	9½		Addressograph	800	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	
4⅞	1¼		Advance Rumley	100	4	4	4	3½
16¼	4⅛	1.60	Affiliated Prod	500	9½	9	9½	9
62½	30⅞	4½*	Air Reduction	1400	61	59⅛	60⅞	59¼
2⅛	⅛		Airway Elec App	100	2	2	2	2
16⅞	7⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	400	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	11
3⅛	⅜		Alleghany Corp	500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2¾
8	¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	500	8	6⅞	8	6⅞
7⅞	⅝		Allegh pf ww XL	700	7⅞	7	7⅞	
14⅞	5⅛		Alleghany Steel	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	14
87½	42½	6§	Allied Chem	2700	86⅞	82½	86	82¼
13¾	3		Allis Chalmers	1900	13¾	12⅞	13¾	12⅞
10	4½		Alpha Port Cem	100	9	9	9	
20½	12	2	Amerada	100	20½	20½	20½	20
15⅞	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	300	14½	13¼	14¼	13⅛
20⅛	5		Am Bank Note	2100	20¾	19½	20¾	19
47	28	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	45	45	45	45¼
2⅞	¼		Am Beet Sugar	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
9¾	1		Am Beet Sug pf	20	8½	7⅞	7⅞	
16⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	600	15½	15¼	15½	15¾
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	78	76¼	77¼	
73⅞	29¾	5¶	Am Can	7500	59¾	57½	57¼	56½
15½	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	700	14¾	13½	14¾	13⅝
50	16	7	Am Car & F pf	31000	45½	44⅛	45⅜	43½
7	1⅞		Am Chain	100	7	7	7	
20¾	11		Am Com Alcohol	1100	19¾	18½	19¾	19
5	1		Am Encaustic T	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	
11	2¾		Am European	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	
14⅞	2		Am & For Pow	9200	14	13¼	14	13⅛
33	3¾		Am & For Pow 6	500	23½	23	23½	23
38½	5		Am & For Pow 7	400	27¼	26⅜	27¼	27
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	18⅜	18	18⅜	17½
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
18⅛	4⅞		Am Hide & L pf	200	17½	17½	17½	16½
21⅞	7⅞	2	Am Ice	1700	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10¼
10½	2¼		Am International	900	10	9⅜	10	9⅛
¾	¼		Am La France	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
4¼	1		Am La Fr pf	10	4	4	4	4¼
15⅛	3⅜		Am Locomotive	100	13	13	13	12⅞
46⅞	19	7	Am Loco pf	200	46	44	46	44
9¼	1½		Am Metal	800	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8
32	6½		Am Metal 6%	270	29	28	29	28¼
16⅞	3		Am Power & Lt	5400	15¾	14¾	15¾	14¾
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	50⅜	49½	50⅜	50
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	41½	41½	41½	41¼
10⅞	3⅛		Am Radiator	2400	9¼	8½	9	8⅞
16⅞	3		Am Rolling Mill	1900	16⅜	15	16⅛	14¾
⅞	⅛		Am Ship & Com	900	⅞	¾	¾	⅝
25⅛	10	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	20	20	20	
24	5⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	9800	24	23	24	22½
12⅞	3		Am Steel Fdries	400	12⅞	11⅞	12½	11⅞
80	34	7	Am Steel F pf	50	75	75	75	
36¾	20	2½*	Am Stores	100	35	35	35	
34¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	32⅜	31	32⅜	31½
137⅞	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	17300	118½	115½	118	115
70	10½		Am Type F pf	10	33	33	33	
34½	11	2	Am Wat Wks	7600	30⅞	29¾	30¾	29⅜
31	11	2	Am WW ct	1800	29	27¼	29	26¾
8½	1⅝		Am Woolen	5400	9⅛	8¼	9⅛	8
36¼	15½		Am Woolen pf	2800	38¼	36⅜	38⅛	35¾
2¼	¼		Am Writ Pap ct	100	2	2	2	2
8	2		Am Writ P pf	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
6	1¼		AmZinc	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
14⅞	3		Anaconda Cop	8100	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	13¼
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	700	13½	12	12½	12¼
15	7	1	Archer Daniels	400	14½	14½	14½	14½
95	85	7	Archer Dan pf	10	95	95	95	95
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	200	57	55	57	
2⅛	⅜		Armour Ill A	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
1⅜	⅜		Armour Ill B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
15¼	3½		Armour Ill pf	400	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
3⅝	1		Arnold Constable	400	3¼	3	3	3¼
7½	4		Art Metal Const	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
2¾	3		Asso Apparel Ind	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
10⅜	3		Asso Dry Goods	200	9⅛	9	9	9
34½	20		Asso Dry G 1pf	100	34½	34½	34½	
16½	6½	.50	Asso Oil	10	14	14	14	
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	6900	60½	58⅜	59⅜	57⅞
43⅜	9¾		Atl Coast Line	3700	44	42⅜	43	43⅛
20	8⅝		Atl Refining	4900	19⅜	18½	19	18¾
25½	7½		Atlas Powder	200	16½	16½	16½	16
79½	45¼	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	75	75	75	74
3⅞	1		Atlas Tack	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	11700	65⅞	60¾	64¼	62¾
1¼	½		Austin Nichols	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅞	1½		Aviation Corp Del	500	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
			—B—					
11⅞	2		Baldwin Loco	1500	11¾	11	11¾	11
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	11000	34	32	33½	31¾
21⅜	2¾		Balt & Ohio	18400	19	17½	18½	17⅛
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	600	27¼	25	26⅞	24¾
55¾	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
99½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	
6¾	3⅜		Barnsdall A	2900	6¼	6	6⅛	6
45	16⅛		Beatrice Cream	600	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	18⅛
7	2⅝		Belding Hem	6900	8¼	7½	8	7⅜
18⅜	11½		Bendix Aviation	5700	13	12¼	12⅞	12¼
24⅞	5¾		Best & Co	200	16⅜	16	16⅜	16¼
24⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	6500	23¾	22⅛	23¾	21½
74	16¼		Beth Steel pf	1200	59¼	54	59¼	53½
22¼	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	2000	17¼	16⅞	17¼	16¾
43½	20	2	Borden	6000	30	29⅛	30	29⅛
12⅝	3⅜		Borg Warner	3500	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10¼
16½	4		Boston & Maine	3100	19¾	15½	19½	15
11¾	2⅞		Briggs Mfg	1500	8¼	7⅞	8	7¾
50¼	11⅛		Brooklyn Man T	1200	26⅜	25⅜	25½	24
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	63½	62⅛	62⅛	
89½	41	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1000	81⅛	81	81⅛	80¼
3¾	1⅛		Brunswick Balke	100	3½	3½	3½	
5⅛	1½		Bucyrus Erie	500	5	4⅞	5	5
2¾	½		Budd Mfg	1000	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
4½	⅝		Budd Wheel	500	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
7¾	2⅛		Bullard	300	6¾	6½	6½	
1½	½		Burns Bros B	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
13¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	1000	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11¾
21¾	3½		Bush Terminal	300	8½	8	8½	8
65	7¼		Bush Term deb	20	26¾	26	26¾	24
85	12½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	49¼	49¼	49¼	50
1½	½		Butte & Superior	500	1¾	1½	1¾	
4⅝	1⅞		Butterick	500	5½	5	5¼	5
19	7		Byers	3500	21⅜	18⅞	21¼	18⅝
61	35¼	7	Byers pf	10	61½	61	61½	57½
			—C—					
12⅝	4¼		Calif Packing	1000	13	12¼	13	12⅜
1	⅛		Callahan Z & L	1000	1	⅞	1	1
9	2½		Campbell Wy&C	1200	8⅛	7⅞	8	7½
6½	1½		Calumet & Hecla	800	6	5⅞	6	5¾
14¼	6	1.20	Canada Dry	400	13⅛	12½	12½	12¼
20⅝	7¼		Canadian Pacific	9500	17¾	17¼	17¼	17⅛
8	2⅛		Capital Admin	1500	7¾	7½	7¾	
64	16¾		Case Thresh	10000	64	59⅞	63⅝	58½
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	10	69	69	69	
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2500	12¾	11⅛	12¾	11
10⅝	1¼		Celanese Corp	4500	10¾	9½	10⅜	9
3⅝	⅞		Celotex Co	200	2½	2½	2½	
2¼	¾		Celotex ct	500	1½	1⅜	1½	1¼
19¾	8⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	1000	19½	19	19½	19
92	25		Central RR of NJ	200	96	96	96	93
6¼	2⅜		Century Ribbon	300	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15	3½		Cerro de Pasco	2000	13½	12⅞	13	13
3⅜	1		Certain-Teed	500	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅜
18⅜	8		Certain-Teed pf	100	12	12	12	11
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	9500	20⅜	19¼	20	19¼
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	15000	28¼	27¾	28	27½
5¼	1¼		Chi & Gt West	12000	5⅛	5	5	5
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	7500	12⅞	11⅞	12½	12⅜
4½	¾		Chi Mil St P	20000	4	3⅞	4	3¾
8	1⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	10000	7¼	6⅞	6¾	6¾
14½	2		Chi & N'western	9500	14¼	13⅜	14	12¾
31	5		Chi & N'west pf	8000	26	24¼	26	23½
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	2500	5⅛	5	5	4⅞
11⅞	2½		Chi Pneu T pf	1000	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	9⅜
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	3000	12	11¼	11⅞	11⅜
24½	2		Chi RI&P 6%	500	18	15⅝	18	15
27⅞	4¼		Chi RI&P 7%	200	22	20	21	19
7½	1½		Childs Company	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
15½	6		Chile Copper	10	16	16	16	
17⅜	5	1	Chrysler	9500	17½	16½	17½	16¼
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	1000	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15½
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	58	55¾	55¾	55½
2⅛	¼		City Stores	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4½	1		City Stores A	60	4	4	4	
31½	11	1	Colgate Palm-P	100	17⅞	17½	17¾	17¾
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	300	9¼	8	9	8
12⅜	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	2500	13	12¾	13	12
19¾	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	15000	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	18¾
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	100	79	78⅞	79	79
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	9000	36¼	34¼	36¼	33½
14⅞	4¼		Columbia Pic vtc	1000	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13½
11	3⅜	.50	Comm Credit	2500	6¾	6½	6⅜	6⅝
73	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	70	70	70	
26¼	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	300	28	28	28	25
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	3500	26⅜	24¼	26¼	24½
20¾	10½	2	Com Cred pf B 6%	30	19	19	19	
77	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	78	78	78	
1⅛	⅛		Comm I Tr war	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅛
10⅝	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	4500	10½	10	10⅜	10⅛
5⅛	1⅝		Comwlth & So	1300	5	4⅞	5	5
68½	27⅞	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	62	61	61¾	61¼
11½	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	10½	10¼	10½	10⅛
11¾	2¾		Consol Film I pf	500	7⅜	7	7	7⅜
9	4		Consol Oil	2000	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	5000	63¾	62⅜	63¾	61¾
10⅞	4⅞	1	Consol Laundries	300	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
1½	¼		Consol Textile	2000	1½	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
1⅛	¼		Container B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
7⅜	2⅞		Cont Baking A	100	7	7	7	6⅝
1⅜	½		Cont Baking B	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	44	43⅞	44	
41	17⅝	2½	Cont Can	2700	34¾	33	34¾	33⅜
6⅝	3		Cont Dia Fibre	400	6¼	6	6¼	6
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	4700	21⅜	20⅛	21	20⅜
1¾	⅝		Cont Motors	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9	3⅜		Cont Oil	2100	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8
49¾	24¾	3	Corn Products	900	49¾	47¾	49¾	47¼
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	120	128	127½	128	
5⅜	1½		Coty	4100	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	4⅝
15⅞	7⅞		Crown Cork & S	200	11	11	11	
3	½		Crown Zellerback	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
23¼	6		Crushed Steel	1200	19¾	17¼	19¾	16
2½	½		Cuba Co	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	4	6	Cuba Ry pf	100	16	16	16	
3⅞	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	31	31	31	31
31	7		Curtis Publishing	200	18¼	18	18¼	
2¾	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	700	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
3⅞	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅜	3¾
11	3½		Cutler Hammer	400	11	11	11	10⅞
			—D—					
8¾	1		Davison Chem	1400	8¾	8⅛	8¼	8¼
7⅝	4	.60	Davega St	100	7	7	7	
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
89½	32	6	Del & Hudson	700	89½	84½	87	84¾
45¼	8½		Del Lack & W	400	45¼	41	43¾	40½
9	1½		Denver R G pf	400	8	7½	7⅝	6½
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	1400	89	87	89	86¾
1	12	1	Diamond Match	1400	19	18⅛	19	18
11⅝	7½	1	Dome Mines	1200	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅛
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	1900	18½	16⅝	18	16⅝
13⅞	5	1	*Douglas A	400	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	11¾
23	5	3	Dresser A	300	11	10	11	10
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	10400	42⅞	40	42¾	39
105	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	100	101	101	101	
			—E—					
5¼	1		Eatern Roll Mill	9100	4½	3¾	4	
87⅞	35¼	3	*Eastman Kodak	2400	60⅛	58	59¼	58
119½	104¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	112	112	112	
8	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	500	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
1¼	⅛		Eitingon Schild	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	4700	22¼	20⅞	22	20½
2½	½		Elec Boat	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	2100	3	2¾	3	2⅞
15¾	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	21400	15	14	14⅞	14
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	49	48	49	48
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	44	41½	44	41⅜
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	400	30	29¾	29¾	29½
¾	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
⅞	⅛		Elk Horn Coal pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	400	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16¼
11⅝	2		Erie RR	400	11⅜	10⅝	11	10⅜
15⅞	2⅝		Erie RR 1pf	300	14½	13⅝	14½	13⅝
10½	2		Erie RR 2pf	400	10	9⅛	10	
			—F—					
6⅛	2¾		Fairbanks Morse	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
22	9¼	1½¶	Fed Lt & Trac	400	17	16	17	
2⅜	½		Fed Screw W	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6
27¾	8	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	2400	21⅛	20¼	21⅛	20¼
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	1700	17	16⅞	17	17⅝
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1700	51⅜	50	51⅜	49⅞
¾			Fisk Rubber	7100	¾	⅝	¾	¾
2¼	¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	180	2	1⅝	1⅝	2
2	¼		Fisk R 1pf cv	90	2	2	2	1⅞
7½	2		Follansbee B	1400	7	6⅜	7	6
15⅛	3		Foster-Wheeler	1400	15½	13	15½	13¼
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	
7¼	1		Foundation	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5⅞	1		Fox Film A	700	5⅛	5¼	5½	5¼
26⅛	10	2	Freeport Texas	7900	26⅛	25¼	26⅜	25¼
20	2½		Fuller pr pf	20	22	20½	22	20
			—G—					
17¼	5¾		Gamewell	20	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
4½	½		Gen Am Inv	1700	4⅛	4	4¼	4
68	26		Gen Am In pf ww	200	68	68	68	
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	8200	20¾	19¾	20¼	19¼
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	2200	11½	11	11¼	10⅝
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	2100	16½	15⅝	15¾	15⅜
5	¾		Gen Bronze	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4¼	¾		Gen Cable	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9⅛	1½		Gen Cable A	1200	10½	9½	10⅛	9
25¾	3¾		Gen Cable pf	300	25⅜	23¼	24⅞	
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	67200	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	21
11⅝	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅝
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	6300	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	29⅞
2¾	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
24¾	3		Gen G & E cv pf	100	15½	15½	15½	
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	30	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	20¼
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	20	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
45½	28	3	Gen Mills	400	45	44¼	45	44
94	76	6	Gen Mills pf	100	94	94	94	94
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	58400	17⅞	16⅛	17⅛	15⅝
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	81	81	81	81
9	4		Gen Out Ad A	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14	2½		Gen Print Ink	120	8	7⅛	8	
7⅛	1		Gen Pub Service	2900	6¼	5¾	6¼	5⅝
26⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	4800	23	21¾	22⅜	21⅛
2	¼		Gen Realty	7600	2¼	1⅝	2¼	1⅝
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	8400	22	20½	22	19¾
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	400	70	69½	70	
3⅜	⅞		Gimoel Bros	3800	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼
31	8		Gimbel Bros pf		22	22	22	21
8¾	3⅛		Glidden	2100	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
8	2⅝		Gobel (Adolf)	1800	7½	7	7½	7⅞
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	3400	18½	18	18½	18⅛
11½	2¼		Goodrich	2900	11	9⅞	11	9½
33	7		Goodrich pf	400	30	30	30	30¾
29¾	5½		Goodyear	5300	28⅜	26½	28⅜	26
69	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	66	65	66	
30½	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	1900	30⅜	29¼	29¾	30
4⅞	1		Graham Paige	2400	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
10⅛	2⅜		Granby	1800	9⅞	9¼	9½	9¼
9¾	3½		Grand Union	100	8½	8½	8½	8
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	200	34⅞	34½	34⅞	34¾
13½	6¾	1	Granite City Stl	100	16	16	16	
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	1400	20½	20⅜	20½	20⅝
25	5½		Great Nor pf	3500	21⅛	19½	20⅜	19⅝
13¼	5		Great Nor Ore	500	10¼	10	10¼	10
12	3¼		Great West Sug	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
2⅞	½		Grigsby-Grunow	1200	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
¾	¼		Guantanamo Sug	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
8	2		Gulf Mobile & N	2500	9	7¾	9	8
14⅞	3		Gulf Mobile pf	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
17	2½		Gulf States Steel	8400	18½	15¾	17⅛	14⅞
			—H—					
4¼	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	3500	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
25	7⅛		Hahn D S pf	200	20	20	20	
14	7		Hat	110	2½	2½	2½	
1⅞	¼		Hartman Corp B	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
3	¼		Hayes Body	2100	3½	2⅜	3¼	2½
8½	4¾		Hercules Motors	100	6½	6½	6½	
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	500	69½	66	68½	65
10⅞	3		Hollander	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
12½	7½		Holland Furnace	1400	10½	10	10½	9
4¼	1		Houdaille Her B	1400	4⅛	3⅞	4	3½
24⅞	8¾		Houston Oil	3100	24⅜	23¼	24	23⅜
5⅛	1⅝		Houston Oil new	1400	4⅞	4½	4¾	4½
57⅛	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	49	49	49	
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	2100	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	2400	24½	23	24	24
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	3100	9¼	8¼	9	8
5⅜	1½		Hupp Motors	1800	4¼	3⅞	4	3⅞
			—I—					
22½	4¾		Ill Central	11400	23¼	19⅞	22⅛	19¾
31	9⅛		Ill Central pf	100	32	32	32	31
1½	⅜		Indian Motor	3600	1½	1⅛	1½	1
27	6		Indian Motor pf	100	14¼	11	11	10⅝
38⅜	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	4500	38½	35	38½	34¼
41½	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	3500	40⅜	38	40⅜	38½
25¾	10		Inland Steel	1800	27¼	26	27¼	
6¼	¾		Inspiration Cop	3100	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅜
8	3¼	½	Insuranshare Del	2600	8¾	7¾	7¾	7½
3⅞	1		Insuranshare Md	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
14⅝	2¼		Interboro Rap T	2100	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5
3⅛	¼		Intercon Rub	1400	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2½
117	52½	6¶	Int Business M	1800	102½	99	102⅜	100½
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	1200	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
18¾	3⅝	3	Int Cement	1300	12¼	12	12½	12
1⅞	½		Int Combustion	1100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
21	4⅞		Int Combus pf	400	11¼	10⅞	11¼	11
34½	10¾	1.80	Int Harvester	8500	32⅞	30½	32¾	30⅛
11⅜	2⅝		Int Hydroelec	4600	9¾	8⅞	9¾	9⅛
4	⅞		Int Merc Marine	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅛	3½		Int Nickel	11100	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10
1⅜	¼		Int Pap&Pow C	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11⅛	2		Int Pap&Pow pf	200	10⅜	9⅛	10⅜	9¼
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Salt	200	17⅛	16½	16½	
44⅜	20¼	2	Int Shoe	1200	28	27½	28	27⅜
13⅛	2⅝		Int Tel & Tel	11000	12¾	12	12¾	12
11	1½		Interstate Dept S	200	5	4½	5	
80½	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	100	19	19	19	
			—J—					
35	15⅛	4½¶	Jewel Tea	200	32½	32½	32½	31½
28⅞	10		Johns Manville	11400	27½	25¾	27½	25½
99¾	45	7	Johns Man pf	110	75	75	75	
			—K—					
113	90½	6	Kan C P&L pf	50	99½	99¼	99½	99
14¾	2¼		Kan C & South	7400	14¾	13½	13½	13⅝
25¼	5	2	Kan C & So pf	1300	25¼	24	25¼	23
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
14⅜	4¾	1	Kayser (J) & Co	8100	14⅜	13¾	14¼	13¼
2⅛	½		Kelley Sp ctfs	300	2	1¾	1⅞	2
2⅞	½		Kelly-Springfield	4300	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
20½	7		Kelly-Spr 8% ctfs	200	21	21	21	20½
4¼	1		Kelsey Hayes W	1300	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
10⅝	2¾		Kelvinator Corp	1400	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅜
17½	4⅞		Kennecott Cop	9500	16¾	16	16½	15¾
5	2		Kinney & Co	100	5	5	5	
19	3		Kinney pf	60	17	16	16	
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	1000	13½	13⅜	13½	13¼
9⅛	½		Kreuger & Toll	4000	½	⅜	½	½
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	3300	17	16⅜	17	16⅝
			—L—					
7⅞	1¾		Lee Rubber	400	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
11	3⅝		Lehigh Port Cem	100	10	10	10	10
75	47	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	20	62	62	62	
29	5		Lehigh Val RR	10900	29	24⅞	27⅛	25⅛
50½	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	50¼	48	50¼	47¼
8	3¾		Libbey-Owens-F	200	7¼	7	7¼	
21	14	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	18½	18½	18½	
19⅝	8½		Lima Loco2Wks	100	18	18	18	17¼
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	200	11⅛	11	11	
22	9	1	Liquid Carbonic	200	18	16⅛	18	16¾
36½	13¼	4¶	Loew's Inc	8700	36½	35⅜	36	34½
79¾	39	6½	Loews pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	78⅛
4⅜	1⅞		Loft Inc	100	3	3	3	3⅛
36¾	16⅛	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	29¼	29	29¼	28⅝
23⅞	8¼	1¾	Louisville G&E A	400	22	21¾	22	
38¼	7½	4	Louisville && N	12600	38¼	35⅞	37½	36¼
2¼	½		Louisiana Oil R	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	1½		Ludlum Steel	1200	10	8¾	9½	8½
25	6¼		Ludlum Stl cv pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	
			—M—					
31	10	2	McCall Corp	400	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅝
18¾	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	1200	17¼	16½	17⅛	16½
62¼	23	4	McKeesport Tin	10400	54	50½	53⅝	50¾
4	⅜		McLellan Stores	1300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
24	10	1	Mack Trucks	1200	24	22¾	24	21½
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1700	48	46⅞	48	46
4½	2⅛		Madison Sq Gar	1200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
11⅞	5½	.50	Magma Copper	400	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11½
3¾	½		Mallinson	1600	3¾	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2¼	⅛		Manati Sugar	390	2¼	1⅜	2¼	1⅜
3¼	¼		Manati Sug pf	50	3¼	2⅛	2⅛	
4	1⅛		Mandel Bros	20	4	4	4	3⅜
20¾	4		Man Elv mg	200	7¾	7	7	6
9	3½		Man Shirt	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8
14⅜	6½	.80	Marine Mid	20	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
3⅜	½		Marmon Motor	1400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
13½	3		Marshall Field	1200	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9½
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	2400	20⅜	19⅜	20¼	19¼
105	39¾	7	Mathieson Alk pf	30	97	97	97	
20	9½		May Dept Stores	400	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17
10	3		Maytag pf ww	200	10	9¾	10	9¾
19½	5¼	1	Mesta Mach	200	14⅞	14½	14¾	
22¼	14	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	21	21	21	20⅞
6	1½		Miami Cop	200	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
7⅞	3¾		Mid-Cont Pet	1200	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
10	2		Midland Steel	200	9¾	9¼	9¾	9
65	25	8	Midland Stl pf	100	65	65	65	
3⅝	⅝		Min Moline	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
⅝	⅛		Min & StL	400	½	½	½	½
19	6½	4	Min Sp&SSM ll	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	
8½	1¼		Mo Kan & Tex	1400	8½	8¼	8⅜	8¼
22⅞	3¼		Mo K&T pf	400	22¼	21¼	22¼	21¼
11	1½		Mo Pacific	3200	8½	8	8¼	8
26	2½		Mo Pacific pf	4200	16⅜	15	15¾	15½
30¾	13⅝	1¼	Monsanta Chem	1200	24½	23½	24½	23⅞
14⅛	3½		Montgom Ward	14000	14⅛	12¾	14	12¾
½	⅛		Mother Lode	1200	½	½	½	½
1⅛	¼		Moto Met Gauge	100	1	1	1	1
26½	7⅜	2	Motor Products	1300	25	23¼	25	23
6½	2		Motor Wheel	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
13⅜	2		Mullins Mfg	1200	12⅜	10⅝	11½	10½
27½	5		Mullins pf	50	27½	26	26	25
9⅞	2⅛		Murray Body	3200	6⅜	5¾	6¼	5¾
			—N—					
27½	7½		Nash Chat StL	110	30⅞	29	30⅛	29
19½	8	1	Nash Motors	4800	17¼	16⅛	17¼	16¼
4	1¼		Nat Acme	100	4	4	4	
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	6200	44	42⅜	43⅞	41¾
15⅝	6½		Nat Cash Reg	1900	15⅝	15	15⅛	14¼
31⅞	14⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	13700	23⅞	22⅛	23¼	23
10	2		Nat Dept S pf	20	10	10	10	8½
105	61	6	Nat Lead pf B	20	94¾	94¾	94¾	
20¼	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	4800	20½	18	19¾	18⅞
32⅞	13½	1	Nat Steel	3800	33	30¼	32⅞	29⅞
139⅛	3½		Nat Supply	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
17	4½		Nat Surety	1200	17½	17	17	17
10⅞	3½	.60	Nat Tea	300	9¾	9	9⅛	
5½	1½		Neisner Bros	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
8⅞	2½		Nevada Cons Cop	1400	8½	7⅞	8⅜	8⅛
20	9¾	8	New Orl T & M	40	20	20	20	
3⅜	1½		Newport Indus	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞	3⅛
6	1⅜		Newton Steel	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5
36⅝	8¾		NY Central	24800	30¼	29½	29⅞	29⅞
9½	1½		NY Chi & StL	200	9½	8½	9⅛	8½
15⅝	2		NY C & StL pf	400	14¼	13¾	14	13¾
127½	82¼	5	NY & Harlem	20	122⅜	122	122	123
3¾	½		NY Investors	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
31⅝	6		NY NH & H	42100	26⅜	25¼	25¾	25⅛
78¾	12		NY NH & H pf	1100	44	42	43	41
10½	3⅜		NY Ont & W	4900	13⅞	12⅛	13	12¼
20¼	10¾	50	Noranda M	14600	20	19¼	20	18¾
2½	½		Norfolk & South	100	3	3	3	
135	87	8	Norfolk & West	400	110	108	108½	107
78	65	4	Norfolkk & W pf	20	75	75	75	
40⅞	13¾	10a	North American	2800	40½	39	40½	38½
4½	1¼		No Am Aviation	400	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
23½	5½		Northern Pacific	23300	23¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
			—O—					
11	5	.20	Ohio Oil	2800	10⅛	9¾	10	9¾
4	½		Oliver Farm Eq	400	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2⅜
10¼	2½		Oliver F E ppf	600	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
4¾	1½		Omnibus	900	4	4	4	
9⅞	3		Omnibus	900	4	4	4	
9⅞	3		Oppenheim Col	400	7½	7⅞	7½	7
22½	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	1300	18¾	18¼	18½	17½
6¾	1¼		Otis Steel	400	7	6½	6¾	6⅜
18½	3⅛		Otis Steel ppf	470	17⅛	16¾	17½	16⅜
27½	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	200	25⅛	25	25⅛	
			—P—					
10	2½		Pacific Coast 1pf	2000	10	10	10	10
3⅞	1		Pacific Coast 2pf	4000	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	800	32⅞	32	32⅞	32¼
47½	20⅜	3	Pacific Lighting	300	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	45
14	3¼		Pacific Mills	100	13	12⅛	12⅛	11⅛
104¾	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	200	88⅜	87¾	88⅜	
5¼	1½		Packard Motor	7400	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4
13	7¼	1	Pan-Am Pet B	100	12	11⅞	11⅞	
1¼	⅛		Panhandle P & R	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	1⅛		Paramount Pub	16700	7⅝	7¼	7½	7¼
1½	⅝		Park Utah	400	1⅜	1½	1⅝	1½
1¼	¼		Pathe Exchange	200	1⅛	1	1	1
5¾	1¼		Pathe Exch A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
9	3½		Patino Mines	1300	8¾	7⅞	8¾	7¼
4¾	¾		Peerless Motor	200	2¼	1⅝	1⅝	
32¾	16	1	Penick & Ford	2700	26	26	26	
2½	½		Penn Dixie Cem	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
34½	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	14500	23¾	22⅝	23⅜	22¼
91	60	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	85½	85½	85½	
23⅜	6½		Pennsylvania RR	18600	22¾	21⅝	22⅜	21½
121	59	5	Peoples GasL&C	800	88½	87½	88½	85
5	⅞		Peoria & Eastern	600	5	4	5	
18	1¾		Pere Marquette	100	15	15	15	15¾
26	3½		Pere Marq pf	20	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17
7¼	3		Petroleum	400	7	6⅞	7	7
11⅝	3⅞		Phelps Dodge	11200	11	10¼	10½	10⅜
7⅝	2		Phila & Reading	1100	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
7⅞	2		Phillips Pet	200	7¼	7	7	7¼
9⅛	3½		Phoenix Hosiery	150	8	7¾	8	8
41	14		Pierce-Arrow pf	200	19	17½	19	17
9	3½		Pierce Oil pf	200	8½	8½	8½	
1½	½		Pierce Pet	1400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
22½	9¾	1.20	Pillsbury Flour	200	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
10⅝	3		Pitts Coal	900	11⅛	9¼	11⅛	
90	14		Pitts Coal pf	200	32½	30	32½	
24	9½		Pitts Steel pf	30	21	21	21	
2½	½		Pitts Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	
2⅝	¾		Pitts United	200	2½	2½	2½	
40	14		Pitts United pf	130	39	37	39	37
5⅛	1½		Poor & Co B	600	5⅝	4¾	5⅝	
15½	1¾		Postal Tel pf	200	12	12	12	
12	5½		Prairie Pipe Line	400	12	11½	12	
4	¾		Pressed Steel Car		3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3½
42¾	19⅞	2	Procter & Gam	200	33¾	32½	33¼	32⅝
1⅝	⅛		Prod & Refiners	200	1	¾	1	1
60	28	3.20	Public Service	3400	53⅝	51½	53½	50¾
27	10½	3	Pulman	12800	27½	25½	27¼	25¾
6½	2⅞		Pure Oil	1400	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
15⅞	4⅝	1	Purity Bakeries	1200	12⅞	11⅝	12⅞	11⅞
			—R—					
10⅝	2½		Radio Corp Amer	49500	10⅝	10¼	10½	10⅛
32⅞	10		Radio pf A	100	27	27	27	
18⅞	3⅜		Radio pf B	1000	20	18¼	20	18½
7	1½		Radio-Keith-O	1500	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
14½	4		RR Securities	70	12	11½	12	11¾
12¾	4⅜	.60	Raybestos Man	500	12	11½	12	12
48	9½	1	Reading	2000	52¼	45½	51	45¾
33	15	2	Reading 1pf	200	33	31⅞	33	
31½	15	2	Reading 2pf	1000	38	30	38	
8⅝	2⅛		Real Sil Hosiery	1500	8½	8	8	8¾
30	7		Real Silk H pf	20	30	29	30	30
1½	⅛		Reis & Co	200	1¼	1	1¼	1½
6½	1¾		Reis & Co pf	50	7½	7½	7½	
7½	7		Remington Rand	1600	6½	6	6½	5⅞
31½	5		Rem Rand 2pf	10	30	30	30	30
3⅜	1½		Reo Motors	400	3½	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
10½	1⅞		Republic I&S	6500	11¼	9¼	11¼	9½
25	5		Repub I&S pf	500	27	22¾	26¾	22¾
10⅜	5⅜	1	Reynolds Metal	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
7⅛	3		Reynolds Spring	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1⅜	¼		Richfield Oil	500	1	⅞	⅞	1
9½	1½		Rossia In Co Am	500	8½	8	8½	8
23	12⅛	.80½	Royal Dutch	1000	21⅞	21½	21⅞	21¼
14¼	3		Rutland RR pf	400	14½	14¼	14½	13
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	5	Safeway Stores	3000	52¾	51	52	52⅛
98	69	7	Safeway S 7%	50	97	97	97	97¼
15¾	4⅝		St Joseph eLad	400	15	14⅜	15	14⅜
6⅜	⅝		St L & SF	300	4¼	4	4	4¼
9¾	1		StL & SF pf	1500	5⅜	5	5⅛	5⅜
13	3		StL Sou'western	300	12½	12	12½	
7⅝	1¼		Savage Arms	300	6¼	5¾	6⅛	6
⅝	⅛		Seaboard Air L	15000	1	⅝	⅞	⅝
1¼	¼		Seaboard A L pf	200	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
16½	6⅜	.40	Seaboard Oil	5900	16	15¼	15⅞	15
37⅜	9⅞		Sears Roebuck	13900	25⅞	23¾	25⅞	23⅜
3	½		Second Nat Inv	300	2¾	2½	2½	2⅞
36⅛	21½		Sec Nat Inv pf	100	35	35	35	
1	⅛		Seneca Cop	500	1	⅞	1	1
5⅜	1½		Servel Inc	1200	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
5¾	1½		Sharon Stl Hoop	300	5½	5½	5½	5
12⅞	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	2800	10	9⅝	9⅞	9½
7¼	2½		Shell Union Oil	2500	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
50⅜	18		Shell Un Oil pf	100	49½	49½	49½	
1⅛	⅛		Shubert Theater	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
13	2¾		Simmons	2300	12¾	12	12¼	12
7½	3¼		Simms Petroleum	100	7	7	7	
5½	2½		Skelly Oil	500	5	5	5	5
32	12		Skelly Oil pf ww	100	32	32	32	32
15	3¾		Sloss Sheffield	300	17	16	17	15
27	6		Sloss Shef pf	40	29⅜	26⅜	29⅜	26
5⅞	2¾		Snider Packing	1800	6¾	5⅞	6¾	5⅞
65⅛	35	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	500	63½	61¾	63½	
11⅞	5¼	.80	Socony Vacuum	9800	11⅝	10⅞	11¼	11
32¾	15¾	2	Soo Calif Edison	1000	29¼	29½	29	28⅝
37⅝	6½		Southern Pacific	51200	27½	26⅜	26¾	26¼
18¼	4½		So P Rico Sugar	400	18	17⅜	18	17½
15¾	2½		Southern Ry	4400	15½	14¼	15¼	14¼
22	3		Southern Ry pf	3000	21⅜	20	21⅜	19¾
3½	1		Sparks Withing	500	3⅞	3½	3¾	3
7	5		Spicer Mfg	100	8	8	8	
5	⅝		Spieg May Stern	100	4½	4½	4½	
17⅞	8⅜	1.20	Stand Brands	6500	16⅞	16⅜	16½	16
119½	110	7	Stand B pf	100	121	121	121	
34¼	7⅞	2	Stand Gas&El	3200	24⅞	23½	24⅞	24
41¼	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	400	37	35	35¼	36
2¼	⅛		Stand Investing	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
30¼	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	35000	30⅛	28½	29⅞	28⅜
96¼	81	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	96	96	96	96¼
16½	7		Stand Oil Kan	100	14	14	14	14
36¾	19⅞	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	10600	35⅞	34⅜	35¼	34⅜
1¼	¼		Sterling Secur	200	1¼	1¼	1½	1¼
3⅜	⅝		Sterling pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7¼	1⅞		Stewart-Warner	1000	7	6¾	7	6⅞
15⅝	4⅝	.50	Stone & Webster	3100	14⅝	13¾	14⅛	13¾
13¼	2½		Studebaker	500	9¾	8⅞	9⅝	8
13½	7	1	Superheater	500	14	13½	14	
1½	¼		Superior Oil	800	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅝
7½	2¼		Superior Steel	400	7¼	6	7¼	6
2¾	½		Symington A	100	2½	2½	2½	
			—T—					
13¾	6	1	Telautograph	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
4¼	1		Tennessee Corp	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
17⅞	9¼	1*	Texas Corp	6400	16⅞	16½	16½	16¾
26⅞	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	5800	24½	24⅛	24½	24
4	1½		Texas & Pac Coal	300	3⅛	3	3	2⅞
7⅛	2½		Texas & P Land	1200	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6½
3	⅞		Thermoid	400	2½	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
7½	4		The Fair	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
14	3⅛		Third Ave Ry	100	7	7	7	
10	2¾		Thompson Prod	400	8	7½	8	
2¼	⅜		Thompson Star	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5¼	2		Tide Water Asso	500	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
36	20	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	100	55	55	55	55
23	7¾	1	Timken Roller	6400	20½	19½	20½	19⅝
6¾	2⅛		Transamerica	1000	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6⅝
5	1½		Tri Continental	500	5¼	4⅝	5¼	4⅝
7¼	2		Truscon Steel	600	6¼	5¾	6¼	
24½	7		Twin City RT pf	20	15	14⅞	15	
			—U—					
23½	7⅜	.50	Underwd El Fish	2700	20	19	19½	20
11⅞	5½		Union Bag & P	900	11½	11	11½	
36⅜	15½	1.20*	Union Carbide	18700	30½	28⅜	30⅛	28⅜
14⅜	8	1	Union Oil Calif	3800	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	14
94½	27⅝	6	Union Pacific	14800	81⅞	80	81⅜	80⅜
23¼	6½		United Air & Tr	23900	24½	22½	24¼	22⅝
54¾	30¼	3	United A&T pf	400	54¾	53½	54¾	52½
28½	11	2	United Biscuit	400	20	20	20	20
18¾	6⅝		United Carbon	1800	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	15¼
13	3½	.40	United Corp	25600	12½	12	12⅜	12
39½	20	3	United Corp pf	800	39¼	39	39⅛	38⅞
2⅞	⅞		United Dyewood	500	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
33¼	2	7	United Dyewd pf	40	30	30	30	29
6⅞	2⅜		United El Coal	1700	6⅜	6	6⅜	6⅛
32⅞	10¼	2	United Fruit	7600	30⅜	29¾	29¾	29¾
21¾	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	12700	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	20½
6	1⅜		US & For Sec	1700	6	5½	6	5½
10⅛	3½		US Freight	1300	11¾	10	11	9¾
26½	10½	1.60	US Gypsum	1900	26⅝	25	26⅝	25⅛
4⅞	¾		US Hoffman M	400	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
34¾	13¼		US Indus Alco	10600	34¾	33	34½	32½
6	1¼		US LeLather	6800	6¼	5½	5½	5⅜
15¼	3¼		US Leather A	5300	15½	15	15⅛	15⅜
69	44¼	7	US Leather ppf	100	69	69	69	66¾
17⅜	7¼	2	US Pipe & Fdry	14700	17⅜	15	17⅜	14½
16⅜	11½	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
10	2		US Realty	2500	9	8¾	9	8¾
10¼	1¼		US Rubber	7600	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	8⅝
20¾	3⅛		US Rubber 1pf	5700	18¼	16¾	18⅛	18
22¾	10	1	US Smelt R & M	2300	21⅜	20½	21⅜	20¾
45⅞	31	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	
52⅝	21¼		US Steel	32300	50	50	47¾	50⅞
113	51½	7	US Steel pf	7600	90¼	87	90¼	86
2¼	½		Univ Pipe & Rad	600	2	1¾	2	1⅞
10⅜	1½		Utilities P&LtA	8700	8	7½	7⅞	7⅜
			—V—					
¾	¼		Vadsco Sales	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
19⅞	5¼		Vanadium	14700	20⅞	18⅞	20⅝	18½
40½	15½		Van Raalte pf	210	41	39⅞	41	39
2⅜	½		Va-Caro Chem	800	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
65	20		Va-C Chem 7%	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	60
34⅞	7¼		Vulcan Detin	360	33¾	31⅛	33¾	32¾
80	62	7	Vulcan pf	40	70	70	70	
			—W—					
4¼	⅞		Wabash RR	2400	4¼	4	4⅛	4¼
6	1		Wabash pf 9	1400	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
19	7¼	1.50	Waldorf System	700	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
4¼	¾		Walworth	1200	4	3½	4	3½
2⅝	¾		Ward Baking B	600	2⅛	2	2	
4⅜	½		Warner Bros A	2400	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅜
2¼	½		Warner Quinlan	400	2¼	2	2	2¼
7	1¼		Warren Bros	400	5¾	5½	5¾	6
14	7½		Warren F & P	4300	13¾	12⅞	13¾	12⅞
17½	8¼	1	Wesson Oil	2300	17½	16	17½	16
55⅛	42¾	4	Wesson Oil pf	400	55⅛	58	58	52
80	25	7	W Penn El A	10	79	79	79	80
76	22	7	W Penn El 7%	20	75	75	75	75
16½	3⅜		Westn Dairy P A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4⅜	1		Westn Dairy P B	1600	3½	3	3½	3⅜
10⅜	1½		Westn Maryland	8400	11⅜	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
10¾	2		Westn Md 2pf	3600	11¼	10¾	11	10½
8⅞	¾		Westn Pac pf	400	7	7	7	7
50	12⅜		Westn Union	13400	43⅜	41½	43⅛	41¾
17¾	9¼	1	Westing Air Br	6700	18	17⅜	17⅞	17¼
42⅛	15⅝		Westing Elec	23800	41¼	40⅞	42¼	41⅛
9¼	2½		Weston El Instru	200	8	8	8	8
12⅝	3		Westvaco Chlor	400	10	10	10	10
79⅜	21	3	Wheeling Stl pf	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
20¼	6⅞		White Motor	7300	20¼	19	19½	19
2¼	¼		White Sew M	600	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1½
2⅝	¾		WhiteSew M pf	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8¼	2¾		Wilcox Oil & G	2400	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
3	⅝		Willys-Overland	7300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	7		Willys-Over pf	100	17	17	17	17
1¾	⅝		Wilson&Co	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
4¾	1⅝		Wilson & Co A	1800	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅜
31	11		Wilson & C pf	2600	25¼	25	25	25
45⅜	22	2.40	Woolworth	11400	40	39¼	39¾	39
22⅜	5		Worthgton Pump	7700	21½	19⅜	21¼	18¾
30½	12		Wor Pump B	100	30	30	30	
57	25¼	3	Wrigley	400	39	39	39	39
			—Y—					
5	1⅜		Yellow Truck	12600	4⅞	4	4⅞	3⅞
40	12		Yellow Truck pf	303	40	32	40	
22¾	4		Youngstown	9800	22¾	19	22¾	18¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. c—Payable in scrip. d—Paid in 1931. e—Paid this year.

TRADE MAINTAINS GAINS ACCORDING TO WEEKLY REVIEWS

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Trade has maintained its recent gains and in business circles there is widespread confidence that the recovery in retail and wholesale activities and distribution will attain still higher levels, according to the weekly mercantile reviews.

"The gain in prices of commodities and securities, partly a result of more confidence and partly causing it, continues a hopeful factor," said Bradstreet's. "Cotton has been the leader in price advances thereby reviving a considerably better feeling in the South. In actual business activity, textile manufacturing and trading are still the high light. Shoe factories are also increasing production."

Dun's reported that the return of buying confidence and the continued efforts of retailers to bolster depleted inventories on a rising market, combined with other economic factors, have resulted in a virtual maintenance of recent gains and the extension of improvement to nearly all lines of distribution.

"This has brought with it," continued the review, "a stepping up of industrial operations, and many factories which have been idle for months are again turning their wheels in anticipation of a selling tide of purchasing derived from the absolute necessity of replacing worn-out articles."

CHICAGO GRAINS ARE GENERALLY HIGHER

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (AP) — Wheat prices fluctuated erratically today within a range of about one cent, but the average closing prices were higher.

Strength of stocks had considerable inuflence on wheat. Scattered liquidation of the September delivery was noted early, but this was absorbed by cash houses. Traders showed little disposition to commit themselves too deeply since Monday is a holiday.

Corn generally followed wheat. Oats were quiet. Provisions were somewhat unsettled, reacting with hogs after an initial gain.

A last minute rally pushed wheat higher and the close was at or near the top for the day and ⅞ to 1⅜ cents higher than yesterday's finish. Corn closed ⅛ to ⅜ up, oats mixed, ¼ lower to ¼ higher, and provisions steady to 5 cents lower.

DIVIDENDS

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Penna., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $50, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Hygrade Sylvania Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

American Locomotive Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 13.

Taylor Milling Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Margay Oil Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Belgian National Railways declared a dividend of $4.09 on American shares representing the preferred, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 12. In June the dividend was omitted. A year ago a dividend of $4.12 was paid.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

COTTON MARKET HIGHER

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—An early advance of approximately $2 a bale in cotton today was checked by realizing and scattered selling and later fluctuations were irregular. December contracts, after advancing to 8.82, or 43 points above yesterday's close, reacted to 8.71, but there was a sufficient trade buying and covering to give the market a fairly steady undertone. December was holding around 8.79 at afternoon, when the general list ruled about 28 to 30 points net higher.

OUTLOOK FOR BUSY FALL IN HARDWARE

Gradually, as the optimistic business feeling spreads, a more tangible betterment in actual ordering is being noted, Hardware Age says in its market summary.

Prospects for a busier fall in retail, wholesale and essential manufacturing lines seem so assured that buyers are bestirring themselves to replenish stocks. A willingness to do business is found in many places where doors had for a long time been almost closed to salesmen.

August has seen a sharp rise in the price of a number of cotton products sold by hardware stores. Among such products now quoted at higher figures are: twine, duck, sash cord and clothes line. Lead and lead products have continued a rather rapid increase. Pig tin has also shown an advancing tendency.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept. 2	Last Sept. 1
220	Am & Cont	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	9¼
756	Am T&T	118⅜	115⅜	117⅞	113½
25	Amoskeag	6½	6½	6½	6¼
90	Big Sanf	18	17	17	17
75	Bos El	73	72	72	73
59	Bos & Alb	104	101	104	99
9	B&M	14½	14½	14½	..
80	B&M A sta	22	20	20	..
5	B&M D sta	30	30	30	..
183	B&M pr pf	45	38	45	..
5	Bos Prop	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
10	Cal & Hec	6	6	6	6
200	Cop Range	4	4	4	3¼
205	Economy	24½	24	24½	23½
60	Edison Elec	174	173	174	172
18	Em Asso	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
33	First Nat S	51¼	49⅞	51¼	49⅛
400	Gen Alloy	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	..
200	Gen Capital	20	19⅞	20	21
165	Isle Royale	2½	2⅛	2⅛	..
33	Me Cent pf	27	27	27	..
150	Mass Util	3	3	3	3
165	Math Alk	20¼	19¾	20¼	19⅝
1100	Mohawk	13½	13	13	13
105	Nash	17	16⅝	17	16½
146	NE Tel	107	105¼	106⅛	107
30	New Riv pf	22	20	22	..
300	No Butte	.58	.56	.58	.55
9	No NH	75	75	75	75
25	Pam Mills	13	13	13	12
5	Pocahontas	9	9	9	..
70	Quincy Min	2¼	2	2¼	2
70	Shawmut	7⅛	7	7	7¼
431	Stone Web	14¼	13⅝	14	13⅝
36	Swift Inter	22	22	22	22
40	Swift & Co	10½	10⅛	10½	10½
298	Uni Found	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
513	Uni Shoe	37½	37	37	37¼
45	Uni Gas	4⅜	4	4	4
350	Utah Met	54	.50	54	.50
100	Util Hyd	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
70	War Bros	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛
$2000	Amoskeag 6s	65	65	65	65
2000	Chi Jct 5s	92	92	92	93

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Sept. 2 — Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Aug. 26	Aug. 19
Gold	82,239,000	82,201,000
Sight bal abroad	3,307,000	3,315,000
Neg bills bght abroad	1,820,000	1,820,000
Com'cial bills, France	3,464,000	2,984,000
Adv agst securities	2,760,000	2,775,000
Neg bonds of sf	6,620,000	6,620,000
Circulation	79,912,000	80,126,000
Tot cred cur accts	27,407,000	26,877,000
Treasury	814,000	1,191,000
Sinking fund	3,167,000	3,131,000
Private	23,100,000	22,317,000
Total sight liab	107,320,000	107,004,000
Ratio	76.63%	76.82%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

BUNKER HILL MINING COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2—Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company reports for seven months ended July 31 profit of $171,103 after charges but before depreciation and depletion, against profit of $754,527 in seven months of 1931. July profit before depreciation and depletion was $48,304, compared with $15,239 in June and $146,899 in July, 1931.

LYNN BANK DIVIDEND

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 2—Receiver Baldwin announced that the State National Bank in Lynn, which closed Dec. 15, 1931, would pay bank depositors a 30 per cent dividend Oct. 1.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; minor steel shares at 1932 highs.

Bonds: Steady; rails firm.

Curb: Strong; Electric Bond & Share leads rise.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling firm.

Cotton: Higher; firm cables; unfavorable weather.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; excellent export sales; strength stock market.

Corn: Steady; decreasing September contract deliveries; steady foreign markets.

Cattle: Steady but slow.

Hogs: Slow and lower.

FOREIGN

London: Better Wall Street and Paris news induced fresh support in international and industrial shares. Celanese issues were especially strong, due to advance in prices and copper and tin shares also improved with the higher metal quotations. Gilt-edged securities suffered on profit-taking. The closing was cheerful.

Paris: Prices on the Bourse were firmer with monthly liquidation out of the way. Appreciable gains were registered everywhere, foreign as well as French issues returning to the higher prices quoted several days ago.

Berlin: The Boerse improved during the session on calmer judgment of German equality claims in Paris, and a better political outlook at home. The closing was sustained.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
October	8.55	8.75	8.45	8.67	+.43
December	8.67	8.93	8.60	8.83	+.44
January	8.75	8.99	8.90	8.90	+.43
March	8.85	9.15	8.83	9.03	+.40
May	8.96	9.26	8.94	9.18	+.43
July	9.03	9.33	9.03	9.25	+.45

Spots 8.75 up 45 points. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	8.58	8.87	8.58	8.80	+.48
December	8.73	9.02	8.73	8.95	+.43
January	8.80	9.09	8.80	9.06	+.47
March	8.83	9.36	8.83	9.15	+.41
May	8.93	9.48	9.15	9.25	+.35

Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	8.48	8.77	8.41	8.66	+.41
December	8.66	8.94	8.59	8.84	+.42
January	8.71	9.00	8.67	8.91	+.42
March	8.80	9.15	8.86	9.07	+.43
May	8.95	9.26	8.97	9.15	+.41
July	9.08	9.35	9.07	9.24	+.41

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.30	6.47	6.30	6.45	+.29
December	6.33	6.44	6.33	6.44	+.28
January	6.31	6.48	6.31	6.45	+.28
March	6.34	6.50	6.34	6.49	+.29
May	6.40	6.56	6.40	6.53	+.28
July	6.45	6.57	6.44	6.57	+.28

Spots 6.57, up 7 points. Tone at close firm.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	60.50	....	....
October	64.00	60.50	....
November	64.00	61.00	—1.50
January	64.50	61.50	—1.50
February	62.00	....	....
March	64.00	63.00	—1.00
April	65.50	63.50	— .50

Tone at close steady.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMMODITY PRICES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP) — The upward climb of commodity prices was reported by the Department of Agriculture today to have sent the farm index up two points on Aug. 15, as compared with July 15, and 7 points above the record low in June. The index was 59 per cent of prewar prices.

The improvement in the prices of cotton, corn, potatoes, eggs and milk, and material gains in the prices of wheat, rye, cottonseed, butter, and wool were held responsible by the department for the advance since July 15.

Advances in these more than offset downward price trends for oats, barley, flaxseed and hay, a sharp break in the farm price of apples and a reaction in prices paid producers for meat animals following the advance from June to July.

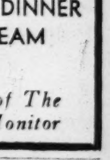
DU PONT RAYON PRICES ADVANCE

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The du Pont Rayon Company has announced a new scale of prices for rayon about 10 cents a pound higher than former levels in accordance with recent price advances by the Viscose Company. All dull lustre yarns are 5 cents a pound higher than prices on bright yarns.

Restaurants

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Luncheon Afternoon Tea
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Chicken, Steak and Lobster Dinners, $1.50 per plate
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AT TIMES SQUARE
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The Best of Foods Sold at Real Value and Served in an Atmosphere of Cheer and Refinement
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Green-Witch Inn
Midway Saratoga-Bennington. Rt. 29
Tea Room Service. Dinners, Lunches. Quiet rooms with baths, showers, twin or double beds, by day or week. Rates reasonable.

Amusements

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SHUBERT BEG. NEXT SAT NIGHT
SPECIAL LABOR DAY MAT. SEATS NOW
RADIOS FAMOUS FIRE CHIEF (THE PERFECT FOOL)



ED WYNN
IN HIS LATEST MUSICAL "The LAUGH PARADE"
NIGHTS $1 to $3.50: LABOR DAY AND SAT MATS $1 to $3: WED MATS 75c to $2.50: PLUS TAX: MATS WED, FRI & SAT, AFTER OPENING: NO PERFORMANCE TUES. NIGHTS.

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SEATS NOW ON SALE
The World's Finest Play
"THE GREEN PASTURES"
By MARC CONNELLY

TOPSEIELD, MASS.



Sept. 7-8-9-10
DON'T MISS IT! 4 DAYS, 4 NIGHTS.
THE FAIR FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
Daily Admission 75c Season Ticket $1.50
After 6 P. M. 50c Children Under 12 10c
NEWBURYPORT TURNPIKE 20 MILES FROM BOSTON

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"One of the finest plays of the year, subtle, beautiful and tender."—*Atkinson, Times.*
"Another Language"
with Glenn Anders, Margaret Wycherly, Dorothy Stickney, John Beal.
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way
Eves. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY

REFINANCING PROGRAM FOR U.S. TREASURY

Amount May Exceed Billion Dollars—For Various Purposes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 — The Treasury Department is expected to announce early next week a big refinancing program, variously estimated from $1,000,000,000 to $1,400,000,000.

The operation is made necessary through the maturing Sept. 15 of two short-term obligations, totaling $712,504,500; possible requirement of $250,000,000 for the Reconstruction Corporation; a possible $200,000,000 for the optional public construction program in the Relief Act; $100,000,000 for general expenses, and probably $125,000,000 for the Home Loan Bank system.

What nature the refinancing will take could not be ascertained at the Treasury. Secretary Mills is slated to return to Washington from New York after Labor Day to make known the plans. But it was reported in some quarters the operation would be a compilation of long-term and short-term financing.

At present, the general fund deficit is $395,981,000, and the balance $343,380,000.

Meanwhile, the Treasury has received the first semi-annual repayment to the Federal Land Bank revolving fund. It amounted to $100,880 and came from 10 of the 12 banks in the system.

The fund grows out of the $125,000,000 emergency capital stock subscription Congress authorized in January to enable the banks to further assist farm loan associations in granting loans to farm buyers.

It reflects a $403,520 stock subscription by national farm loan associations and amounts to 5 per cent of the total loans they have made through the system from Jan 1 to June 30.

Under the Farm Loan Act, 25 per cent of the stock subscriptions from the farm loan associations goes toward retiring government-owned stock. As the Government is repaid, the money goes into a revolving fund from which the 12 banks may draw.

The largest repayment on Aug. 30 of $34,915 came from the Farm Land Bank of Omaha. Other repayments from banks are as follows: Baltimore, $7130; Columbia, S. C., $130; Louisville, $4165; New Orleans, $1620; St. Louis, $505; St. Paul, $11,610; Wichita, $8400; Spokane, $8136, and Houston, $24,270. Banks making no repayments are at Springfield, Mass., and Berkeley, Calif.

COPPER PRICE IS RAISED TODAY TO 6 CENTS A POUND

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The price of copper was advanced ⅛@¼c a pound today to 6 cents, marking the first time in about a year that the metal had been quoted at that level.

Despite generally light buying in the domestic market, copper has risen consistently during the past week or two, and is now more than a cent a pound above its recent low.

In the export market the quotation is at levels equivalent to 5.92½@5.95c.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	2%	2%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper	2	2	
Bar silver	28¼c	28⅜c	27⅝c
Time loans— 60 to 90 days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	¾%	¾%	3¼%
Short bills	⅝@ 11/16	⅝@ 11/16	4⅛@4 3/16
3 mos bills	11/16@ ¾	11/16@ ¾	4 3/16@4¼
Bar gold	118s 9d	118s 11d	84s 9¾d
Bar silver	18¼d	18 7/16d	12⅞d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper	2 @2¾	2 @2¾	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	2½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling Demand	$3.46⅞	$3.46⅝	$4.8665
Cables	3.47	3.46¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1386	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0512¾	.0513	.0526
Germany—mark	.2378	.2379	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1785	.1800	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0156	.0156	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4024	.4024	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1740	.1740	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0800	.0800	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0805	.0804	.193
Sweden—krona	.1782	.1780	.268
Switz'l'nd—franc	.1938	.1940	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2387½	.2387½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3125	.3125	*
India—rupee	.2625	.2622	.3650
Japan—yen	.2262½	.2275	.4984
Java—florin	.4012½	.4010	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4050	.4050	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4780	.4780	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8973	.8962½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	36	36
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	32½	32
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	24	23½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	89¾	89¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	70	70
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	44½	43½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79	79
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	79¾	78⅝
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	3¾	3¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91⅞	91⅞
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106⅝	106
Amer TT&T col 5s '46	104	103⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101¾	101⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	101⅛	101⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅛	106
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91	90¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	82	82
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	38½	38⅜
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78	78
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71	71
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91¼	91¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	89	89
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78½	77⅝
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	60⅞	60
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	99⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83	82½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	71½	70
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	47½	46⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	57	56⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	75	75
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	90½	90½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	56½	55½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	64½	64
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	72½	72½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104¾	104¾
Ben In Loan 6s '46	80	80
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94¼	94
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	81⅛	81
Boston & Maine 5s '55	74½	74½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104¼	104¼
Bklyn City 1st	67	67
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86	85⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102¼	102
Buff R & P 4½s '57	61½	61¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	73	73
By Products Coke 5½s '45	55½	55½
Calif Fruit P 5s '48	70¼	70¼
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	104¼	104¼
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	95½	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87½	87½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	87¼	87
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92⅝	92⅝
Can North 4½s '35	97½	97½
Can North deb 6½s '46	203⅝	203⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	103⅛	103⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	71⅝	71½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	83	83
Can Pacific 5s '44	87¾	87¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	82¼	82⅛
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	42	42
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	33½	31⅞
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	36½	36½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73	72
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	83¼	83
Cen Pacific 5s '60	70⅛	70
Certainteed 5½s '48	42½	41⅞
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Ches & O 4½s B	84	84
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	89½	89½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	92⅞	92⅞
Chicago & aEst Ill 5s '51	21	21
Chicago G L & Co 1st 5s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52¼	51½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	44	42
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	51½	51½
hicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	13¼	12¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	37	36
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	40	39⅞
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	35	33½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	44	43⅞
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	79¾	78
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	41	39
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	70½	70
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	42	41½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	34¼	33
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	52	52
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	42	42
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97	97
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	109⅛	109
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	66⅞	66
Childs Co 5s '43	35½	35
Chile Copper 5s '47	52	50½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	102½	102½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5 D '63	65	65
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	61	60⅛
Clev Un Term 5s '73	81	81
Colonial Oil 6s '38	43	43
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '353	83	83
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	63	62
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	86½	84¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	86⅝	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	86	84¾
Con Gas 5s '57	99	98¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	95	95
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¼	105¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	29¼	29¼
Corn Products 5s '34	103	103
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	84½	84½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	80	80
Crown Zellerback 6s ww '40	68¼	68¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	38⅞	38⅞
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103⅞	103¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82¾	82½
Den & Rio G con 4s '96	51	50½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	53½	53
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	30¾	30
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95½	96½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¾	102
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88	87½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¼	100
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	77¼	77¼
Erie RR cv 4s 9 '53	42	42
Erie RR ref 5s '67	38½	37⅞
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	55¼	55
Erie RR gen 5s '75	38¾	37½
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	84	84
Fed Lt @ Trac 1st 6s '42	78¾	78¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	51¼	51¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	7⅞	7⅞
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	96¼	96¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	67	67
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	5	5
Goodrich 6s '45	59⅝	59
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	85¼	85
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100¼	100⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102⅞	102½
Great Northern 4¼s '61	83	83
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	63½	63½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	86	84
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	55	54
Hudson Coal 5s '62	46	46
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85⅞	84¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	103¾
Ill Central 4s '53	52	52
Ill Central 4¾s '55	49	47
Il Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	50⅞	50⅛
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	53½	52
Ind Limestone 6s '41	10½	10½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51	49½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8	7¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8	7⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48	47
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	48	47⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	24½	24
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	65	63½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	71½	71
Int & G Nor 5s C'56	34	32
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	38⅛	38
Int @ G Nor adj 6s '52	11	11
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	45	43
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	53	53
Int Paper 6s '55	25¾	25¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	43	43
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	50½	50
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	45¼	45
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	54⅞	54⅞
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	97¾	97½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	69	69
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87¼	87
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	87¾	87¾
Kings Co Lt 6s '97	124¼	124¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	75	73¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	91⅞	91⅞
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90½	90
Laclede Gas 5½s D	70	70
L'Autaro 6s '54	9¼	9¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	54¼	53½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	55¼	54¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	88	88
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	40½	37¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101½	101½
L&N uni 4s '40	86⅝	86⅝
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	53½	53½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	28½	27½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	78½	78½
Meade 6s '45 ww	54½	54½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	83	83
Metro Water 5½s '50	65	64¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95	94¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	85½	85
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	84	84
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	36	36
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	63	63
Mo P & T pl 4s B '62	62½	62½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	70	70
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	46	45
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75	75
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	27	26½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	42	40
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	39½	37½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	39½	39⅛
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	39	38
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	39½	37½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	27	25⅞
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	5	5
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	89	88¾
Montana Central 5s	87	87
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53½	53
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	91¾	91
Nat Steel 5s	82	81½
Newberry 5½s	79	79
New Eng T&T 5½s B '61	99⅞	99¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105¼	105¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	73	73
N O T & M 5½s '54	42½	40¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78	78
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	84	83
NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60½	59⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	60¼	60⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	66⅝	56⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	79	78
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	33½	32¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	38¼	38
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	62	61
NY Edison 5s C '51	104¼	104¼
NY Edison 5s '44	103¾	103
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111⅝	111⅝
NY NH&H 4½s '67	72	71¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	46	45¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	55¼	54⅝
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2	2
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	99	99
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	97¼	97
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106	106
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	41	41
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¾	101¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	61	61

	High	Low
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	51¼	51¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	68½	68½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	11	11
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	92⅛	91
North Am Co 5s '61	86	86
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99½	99½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62	61⅛
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84½	84½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	75	74¼
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	79	79
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	86⅜	85
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99¾	99¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	99½	99½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81⅜	80¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	43⅞	43⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103	103
Paramount Public 5½s '50	39⅞	38½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	40½	40½
Pnen Dixie Cement 6s '41	58½	58½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	88¾	88¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	92	92
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	93	93
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	70½	70
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	84	84
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83	82¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	81	81
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	91¼	90½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100½	100¼
Peoria &East 1st 4s '40	47	47
Pere Marquette 4s '56	56	56
Pere Marquette 5s '56	66	64⅝
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	55	53
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	76	76
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88½	88½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	92⅞	92⅞
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	55⅛	54¼
Phil Railway 4s '37	22½	22¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	80	80
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60C.	46½	45½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53A	65	63½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	62¼	62¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	92½	92½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	36½	36
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	59¾	59¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93	93
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101¼	101⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	100½	100½
Pure Oil 5¼s '40	80¾	80
Read rfg 4½s A '97	83	83
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	80¼	80¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	65	65
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	20⅛	20⅛
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25	24¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	46½	46
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	49⅞	49⅛
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '53	65½	64½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	19½	18¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	16¼	15¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	19⅞	18½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	7	1
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	40	40
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84⅝	84⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	84	84
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84⅛	84⅛
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	31⅜	31⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96	96
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98⅝	98½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	18	18
Southern Bell Tel & T 5s '41	103¼	103¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	80¾	80¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	62⅜	62
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	61	60
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	61	60½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	70⅛	69⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	41¾	41
Southern Ry con 5s '94	79	79
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	53⅞	52⅞
Southern Ry 4s MO& div '38	41¼	40
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¼	104¼
Spokane I R 5s '55	33	33
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	94½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	22	22
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	99⅜
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	80	80
Texas oCrp 5s '44	92⅞	92½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	52	50⅞
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	52	52
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48½	48½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28⅜	28¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102½	102½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101½	101½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	89	89
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94	93¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	82	82
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85½	85½
US Rubber Co 5s 47	57	56½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s 44	76	75½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s 44	82½	82½
Util Pow & Lt 5s 59	39⅞	38
Util Pow & Lt 5½s 47	43	41¼
Vanadium 5s 41	56	54½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s 34	100¾	100¾
Wabash RR 5½s 75	12⅛	12⅛
Walworth 6s 45	36	35¾
Warner Sugar 1st 7s 41	104⅜	104⅜
Warner Bros Pict 6s 39	30¾	30¾
West Pa Pow 5s E 63	100	100
West Pa Pow 5s G 56	103¼	102¾
West Shore 4s	77½	77½
Western Electric 5s 44	99½	99½
Western Maryland 4s 52	60	60
Western Pacific 5s A 46	44½	44½
Western Union 5s 51	67¾	67
Western Union col 5s 38	84½	84½
Western Union 6½s 36	85	85
Western Union 5s 60	68	66⅝
Wheeling Steel 4½s B 53	61	61
White Eagle Oil 5½s 37 ww	103	103
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s 49	43¾	43¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A 78	72	71½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B 70	72	71½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sep 2	Last Sep 1
3½s '47	101.2	100.20	101.2	100.30
1st 4¼s '47	102.	101.25	102.	101.23
4th 4¼s '38	103.4	103.2	103.4	103.2
4th 4¼s reg	103.	103.	103.	
US 3s '55	96.16	96.10	96.16	96.14
US 3⅛s '49	97.27	97.23	97.27	97.26
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	100.17	100.16	100.17	100.14
US 3⅜s '43 June	100.17	100.16	100.17	100.16
US 3⅜s '47	100.16	100.11	100.16	100.12
US 3¾s '56	102.	102.	102.	102.00
US 4s '54	104.	103.30	104.	104.00
US 4¼s '52	107.18	107.14	107.18	107.15

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	26	26
Antioquia 7s B '45	13¾	13½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	39½	38½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	44	44
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	44¼	44¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	44	43¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	44¼	44
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	45¾	45¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	44	44
Australia 4½s '56	71¾	70⅞
Australia 5s '55	79	78
Australia 5s '57	79	78¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	42¾	42
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	38½	38½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91½	91½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96½	96½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99¾	99¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104⅝	104⅛
Berlin (City) 6s '58	32½	32½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	34⅜	34⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	46⅝	46¼
Berlin Elec 6s '55	43⅞	42⅜
Bogota (City) 8s '45	19	19
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6⅝	6⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8¼	8¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17½	17½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	56⅝	56⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	65¼	65
Brisbane 5s '58	65	64½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	23⅞	23¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	27½	27⅜
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	84	83⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99⅞	99⅝
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	15	15
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	11¼	11¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	11¼	11¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	11½	11½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	13	13
Chilean Loan 7s '60	9⅞	9⅞
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	38	38
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	28½	28½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	28½	28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	39	38¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	38½	38⅛
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	75	75
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	13½	13⅜
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	26¾	26¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	45¼	45¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	15½	15
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	71¼	71¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	83	83
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	80¾	80¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	52	52
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	50	50
DukePrice Power 6s '66	62	60½
Dutch El 6s '47	99⅛	99⅛
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	67¼	67¼
Frankfort 6½s '53	32	32
French (Rep) 7s '49	113⅛	113⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122	121½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	49¾	49¾
German 7s '49	68⅞	68½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	47½	46½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	44	44
Germ Cen Ag Bk Oct '60	44	43½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	51½	49
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	32¼	31⅞
Germ El Pow '53	44	44
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	45	45
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	48⅛	47¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	45½	45½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	33¾	33¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97	97
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	91¼	91¼
Italian Uub Util 7s '52	75	75
Italy (King) 7s '51	91⅝	91¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	50⅞	50⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	62½	62¼
Karstadt 6s '43	21¾	21⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	18½	18½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	73	73
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	105
Meridionale El 7s '57	78¾	78¾
Mex (Rep) 4s '51 A	1¼	1¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	73½	73⅛
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	11½	11¼
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	85	85
New South Wales 5s '57	75	74¾
New South Wales 5s '58	75½	74¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105	105
Norway (Mun) Bank 6s '70	76	76
Norway (King) 6s '43	86	85⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	84½	84¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	82	82
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	63¼	62¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	44¾	44½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	86	86
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	52¼	51⅛
Peru (Gov) 6s' 60	7⅞	7⅞
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	54½	54½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	55	55
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	60	60
Prussia 6½s '51	38¼	36
Prussia 6s '52	36½	36

	High	Low
Queensland (State) 6s '47	83¼	83¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	52⅛	52⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	44½	44½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	38½	38
Rome (City) 6½s '52	78	77½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	85¼	85⅛
Roumania 7s '59	43½	43½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	50¾	50¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	20	20
Saxon State 6½s '45	38½	38½
Saxon State 7s '45	60	60
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	32	32
Siemens 6½s '51	59	59
Silesia Bk 6s '47	34	34
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106	106
Sydney 5½s '55	64½	64½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	95⅝	95⅝
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104½	104½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37	37
Ujigawa El Pow 1s t7s '45	53	53
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	90	90
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	35	34¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	35¼	38⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	35	35
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	38	37¼
Pruguay (Rep) 6s '60	28¼	28¼
Warsaw 7s '58	41	41
Westphalia El 6s '53	32¼	31¾
Yokohoma (City) 6s '61	49	49

CATTLE AND HOG PRICES ARE LOWER

Excessive Receipts Factor—Weighty Steers Steady—Lambs Strengthen

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—The cattle and hog markets were under pressure at the United States Yards this week, while lamb prices strengthened, the latter market holding up in the face of heavy liquidation, while cattle and hog receipts were excessive.

High temperatures and slow and lower wholesale meat markets also proved bearish factors, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Choice fed weighty steers held up well all week, the best making $10, and numerous loads sold at the price each day, most of them scaling over 1300 pounds, none over 1360 pounds and only one load below 1300 pounds. Lighter weights topped at $9.70, and long yearlings made $9.50.

Fed steers and long yearlings bulked at $6.50-9, most weighty offerings selling above $8. Light steers and long yearlings dropped 50 cents and more, only the choice kinds holding within 25 cents of last week.

Heifers came in for the full decline, fed kinds bulking at $6-7, with choice kinds to $7.50 after an earlier $8 top. Grain-fed cows held about steady at $4-5. Vealers advanced fully 50 cents to bulk at $7-7.50 for better grades. Weighty sausage bulls sold up to $3.35, the market gaining 10-25 cents over a week ago.

Around 3000 Northwestern grass cattle arrived this week. Most of the steers were in stocker and feeder flesh eligible to $3.75@$5.50, choice kinds making $6@6.40 on a basis 25 cents or more under a week ago. Killing steers topped at $6.25. Most cows brought $3@$4, with a few to $4.60, and most heifers sold at $4@$5.50.

The best lightweight hogs held nearly steady with a week ago, while packing sows ruled steady to 15 cents lower. Pigs and light lights were 15@25 cents lower, and most butcher hogs 10@15 cents lower. The sharp break early was partially recovered later. The closing peak was $4.85. Bulk of the 180-200-pound average sold late at $4.70@$4.80; 230-260 pounds, $4.35@$4.70; 270-310 pounds, $4.15@$4.35; 340-400, $3.70@$4; light lights, $4.25@$4.65; pigs $3.50@$3.85, and packing sows, $3.20@4.

Fat lambs and yearlings closed strong to 25 cents higher compared with a week ago, while slaughter ewes ruled weak to lower. At the close good to choice range lambs sold at $5.50@$5.85, one load making $5.95, and desirable natives brought $5.50@$6, with closely sorted kinds $6.25@$6.75.

Slaughter ewes bulked at $1.50@$2.25. White-faced range feeding lambs sold mainly at $4.75@$4.85, selected black faces scaling under 70 pounds making $5@$5.25.

Small Trading On Margin In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—A rise in stock prices of almost 100 per cent, accompanied by no increase in brokers' loans of consequence, is one of the phenomena of the extraordinary last two months in the New York Stock Exchange.

The fact that stocks could achieve such a recovery without an important increase in marginal trading has been widely advanced as one of the market's most bullish aspects.

While the total quoted value of shares listed in the exchange, as measured by price indices, has appreciated some $12,000,000,000 from their lows of early July, the latest weekly brokers' loan statement shows a total only $14,000,000 above the July low.

The most obvious explanation of the sweeping advance, unaccompanied by an important increase in loans, would be that there had been heavy buying of stocks for which full payment was made in cash. While there is some difference of opinion in Wall Street as to the extent of this buying, even skeptics are inclined to agree that it has been substantial.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Sept. (old)	.52	.52¾	.51⅞	.52¾	+ ⅞
December	.56⅞	.57½	.56	.57¼	+1
May	.61⅞	.62⅝	.61	.62⅛	+1
Sept. (new)	.52⅛	.52⅝	.51	.52⅝	+1
Corn					
September	.30⅞	.31	.30⅞	.30⅞	+ ¼
December	.34	.34⅛	.33	.33⅞	+ ¼
May	.39	.39⅛	.38⅛	.38¾	+ ⅛
Oats					
September	.17¼	.17¼	.17	.17¼	+ ⅛
December	.19⅜	.19½	.19⅛	.19¼	...
May	.22¼	.22¼	.22	.22¼	+ ¼
Lard					
September	5.25	5.25	5.20	5.22	...
October	5.22	5.27	5.22	5.22	...
January	5.20	5.20	5.07	5.12	...

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.55⅞	.55¼	.55¾	+ ⅝
December	.57⅝	.56⅞	.57⅜	+ ¾
May	.62¼	.61⅝	.62	+ ⅝

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.47¼	.46⅞	.47¼	+1
December	.50⅝	.49¼	.50⅜	+1
May	.54½	.53¼	.54½	+1¼

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
†10 Ala Pow $7 pf	87	87	87
50 Alum Co Am	74	72	72¼
†50 Alum Co Am pf	62	62	62
1 Alum Ltd	30	30	30
†24 Alum Ltd D war	5	5	5
1 Am Arch	10	10	10
2 Am Beverage	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Am Cit P&LB	6½	6⅜	6⅜
5 Am C Pow A	½	½	½
35 Am Cyan B	8⅜	7¾	7⅞
5 Am & Fgn P war	9	8⅝	9
2 Am Founders	2½	2½	2½
41 Am Gas & El	40⅝	39¼	39½
1 Am Invest	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Am Invest war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7 Am Light & T	23¼	22	22
77 Am Sup Power	8	7¾	7⅞
1 Am Sup P 1 pf	67	67	67
3 Am Ut & G B vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
15 Anch Post F	3½	3	3½
5 Anglo-Chi Nit	½	½	½
1 Ark Nat Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9 Ark Nat Gas A	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
4 As G & El A	4	3⅞	3⅞
†20 As G & El pf	33	32½	33
4 As Rayon	3⅜	3	3
2 As Tel Ut	3¼	3	3¼
62 Atlas Corp	10¾	10⅜	10½
1 Atlas Corp pf A	40	40	40
11 Atlas Corp war	3½	3¼	3½
2 Atlas Ply	2⅛	2	2
B			
†75 Babcock and Wil	39	39	39
1 Bend Ind Loan	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Blue Ridge	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Blue Ridge cvt pf	30	30	30
1 Braz Tr & Lt	10	10	10
1 Brit Celan	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
C			
1 Cab & Wire B	7/16	7/16	7/16
22 Can Marc Wirel	2¼	2	2⅛
22 Cam Co ctv	⅛	⅛	⅛
11 Celluloid	2	1⅞	2
1 Celluloid 1st pf	25	25	25
50 Celanese pf	42	40	40
1 Cellanese 1 pf	30½	30	30½
1 Cent Pub S A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
34 Cent St El	4	3⅞	4
1 Cent S tEl 6pf xw	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Centrif Pl	3¼	3¼	3¼
28 Cities Service	5½	5¼	5¼
15 Colomb Syn	&	1/16	¼
1 Colon Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
†50 Colum G&E cv pf	103	102	103
6 Colum O&G vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
17 Comwlth & So war	⅞	13/16	13/16
1 Cons G&E Balt	67¼	67¼	67¼
26 Cord Corp	4⅛	4	4
5 Cosden Oil cod	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
5 Cosden Oil	2½	2½	2½
3 Crocker Wh	8⅝	8	8⅜
11 Curtis Mfg A	6½	6¼	6¼
1 Cusi Mex	½	½	½
D			
72 Deere & Co	16	14⅜	15⅜
8 De Forest	¾	⅝	¾
1 Detroit Aircraft	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Doehler Die	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 Dubilier Con	1	1	1
25 †Duke Power	66	66	66
E			
1 East Sta Pow B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7 Eisler Elec	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
258 El Bond & Sh	43¾	42⅛	43⅜
2 El Bond & Sh pf	61	59	61
1 El Bo & Sh 5 pf	54	54	54
2 El Pow As	8¾	8¼	8¼
3 El Pow As A	8¾	8¼	8¼
1 El P & L opt war	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Elec Sh pf	53	53	53
50 †Emp G & F 7pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
50 †Eureka Pipe	29	29	29
4 Europ El A	3½	3⅜	3½
F			
1 Fiat rcts	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 †Fisk Rub new	3	2⅜	2⅜
50 †Fla P & L 7 pf	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
1 Fisk Rub pf new	23	23	23
1 Ford M Can A	9½	9½	9½
2 Ford M Fran	5	4⅞	5
5 Ford Mot Ltd	4½	4½	4½
G			
4 Gen Aviation	3½	3	3
50 †Gen G&E cv pf B	17¾	17¾	17¾
14 Glen Alden	23½	21¾	23½
14 Goldman Sachs	4¼	4⅛	4¼
†20 Gt Atl & P nv	148	147	148
4 Gulf Oil Pa	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜
H			
1 Handley Page Pr pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Hudson Bay M&S	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
I			
†25 Ill P & L $6 pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1 Imp Oil Can	9½	9½	9½
1 Insull Util	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Insuran Sec	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
32 Intercon Petrol	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Irving Air Ch	5½	5½	5½
2 Ital Superpow A	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
J			
21 Jonas Naum	1¼	1¼	1¼
K			
3 Kolster-Brandes	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
L			
5 Lehigh C & N	13	12¾	13
2 Leonard Oil	½	½	½
4 Lone Star Gas	9½	9⅜	9½
†20 Long Is L pf	86	85	86
†25 Long Is L pf B	72	72	72
1 Louis L & E	1⅛	1	1
M			
14 Magadelna Syn	¼	3-16	¼
6 Mavis Bott A	⅝	9-16	⅝
13 Mid West Util	⅞	⅝	⅝
1 Mid West U cv pf xw	3	3	3
3 Mo-Kans P L	9-16	9-16	9-16
2 Mohawk Min	13	13	13
1 Mount Prod	4¼	4¼	4¼
N			
4 Nat Avia	5¾	5½	5¾
1 Nat Investors	3½	3½	3½
†50 Nat P&L $6 pf	75	75	75
1 N Mex & Ariz	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17 Newmont Min	25⅞	25	25⅛
†50 NY Wat Svc pf	33	33	33
7 Niag Hud Pow 1.20	18½	18¼	18¼
1 Niag Hud A war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 Niag Shares Md B	11	11	11
1 Nippissing Mines	1	1	1
O			
101 Ohio Cop	¼	¼	¼
P			
76 Pennroad	4⅜	3⅝	4
1 Pa-Mex Fuel	10	10	10
2 Pa Wat & Pow	53¾	53	53¾
10 Phoenix Sec	1	1	1
3 Pilot Radio A	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1 Pioneer Gold M	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Pitney-Bowes	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Plymouth O	10⅞	10⅛	10½
1 Premier Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝
5 Pub Ut Hold war	¼	¼	¼
4 Pub Ut Hold xw	1⅛	1	1⅛
1 Pub Ut Hold pf	5¼	5¼	5¼
R			
1 Reliable Strs	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Relian Intl B	¼	¼	¼
.25 Richman Bros	28½	28½	28½
12 Roan A Cop	8¼	8	8¼
2 Royal Type	8½	8½	8½
2 Royal Type	8½	8½	8½
S			
9 St Regis Pap	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
1 Scovill Mfg (5⅝g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Segal Lock	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 Selected Indus	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2 Shattuck Denn	2½	2½	2½
5 Shenandoah	4½	4½	4½
4 Shenandoah pf	24	23	24
28 Silica Gel ctf	3⅜	2	2
†40 Singer Mfg (8)	121	120	121
6 Smith A O	39⅞	38⅞	39
41 So Nat Gas	½	⅜	⅜
1 Std Cap&Seal (2.40)	24	24	24
1 St Oil Ind (1)	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Strom-Carls	5	5	5
4 Stutz Mot Am	20	19⅞	20
5 Swift & Co (1)	10⅝	10¼	10½
15 Swift Int (3)	23	22½	22¾
T			
3 Technicolor	4⅜	4	4⅜
12 Teck-H G (.60)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1 Texon Oil (1¼b)	9½	9½	9½
34 Trans-Lux	2⅛	2	2
9 Tri-Cont war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
7 Tubize Ch Corp	13¾	13	13⅜
1 Unit Corp war	5½	5½	5½
37 Unit Founders	3	2⅞	3
55 United Gas	4½	4⅛	4¼
8 Unit Gas war	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
9 Unit Gas pf	50¾	49½	50
14 Un Lt & Pow A	7⅞	7½	7⅝
1 Un Lt & P cv pf	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
2 US & Int Sec	⅞	¾	¾
2 US Elec Pow	2	2	2
1 US Finish	4	4	4
5 Unit Stores vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
.25 Utah P&L pf	61	61	61
2 Utility Equites	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8 Util Pow&Lt	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
1 Utility & Ind	2½	2½	2½
V			
6 Van Camp	¾	⅝	⅝
1 Van Camp pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
W			
13 Wenden Cop	1/16	1/16	1/16
†.25 Westvaco Chlor pf	63	63	63
2 Woolworth Ltd	10	10	10
Y			
2 Y Oil & Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
4 Ala Pow 5s '56	91½	91	91
11 Alumin Co 5s '52	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Am Comwth P 6s '40	5	5	5
5 Am G&E 5s 2028	85	85	85
1 Am G&Pow 5s '53	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
11 Am Pw&L 6s 2016	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
9 Am Rad 4½s '47	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Am Roll B 5s '48	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2 Am Roll M 4½s '33	72	72	72
1 Appalach Gas 6s '45B	8¼	8¼	8¼
9 Appalach Pw 5s '56	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛
5 Asso Eelc 4½s '53	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛
1 Asso GE 5½s'38inctf	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
16 Asso G&E 5s '50	37	36¼	37
21 Asso G&E 5s '68	35½	35	35¼
11 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	34½	34	34½
2 Asso Tel Ut 5½s'44C	31	30	30
4 Asso T&T 5½s '55 A	43	42⅞	43
11 Baldwin Loco 5½s '33	88⅛	88	88
19 Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	97	96½	96½
3 Bell Tel Can 5s '60 C	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3 Bingham LH&P 5s'46	87	87	87
1 Girming W W 5sC'57	83	83	83
8 Broad R Pw 5s'54 A	53½	49	53½
5 Bflo Gen El 5s '56 A	103½	103¼	103¼
5 Can Nt Ry Eq 7s'35E	101	101	101
7 Caro P&L 5s '56	78	77¼	78
5 Cnt Ill P S 4½s '67 F	76	76	76
8 Cnt Ohio L&P 5s'50A	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 Cnt P&L 5s '56	67½	67½	67½
14 CentPubSv 5½s'49	13½	12¼	13
7 CentPbSv 5½s'49xw	13¾	12	13¾
14 CentStEl 5½s'54	50¼	49⅞	49⅞
9 Cent St El 5s '48	50	49⅞	49⅞
9 CentStP&L 5½s'53	45⅜	44¾	45⅜
4 ChiDistEl 4½s'70A	77½	77½	77½
2 ChiDistEl 5½s'35B	83	83	83
6 Cit Ser 5s '66	47	46	46⅞
68 Cit Ser 5s '50	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞
1 CitSvcGas 5½s '42	61¼	61¼	61¼
18 CitSvcPw 5½s '52	53	52⅝	52⅝
1 Clev El Illum 5s '39	104	104	104
5 Com Ed 5s '53 A	100	100	100
5 Com Ed 5s '53 B	99½	99¼	99½
2 Com Ed 4½s '56 C	93½	93½	93½
1 Com Ed 4s '81 F	84	84	84
31 Com Ed 5½s G '62	102	101¾	102
10 Com Eub 5½s '48 A	79⅞	78½	79
2 Conn L&P 5s D '62	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 ConGasBalt 5½s'52E	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 ConGasElL&P 4½s'35	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 ConGasUtil 6½s'43A	23½	23½	23½
1 ConGasUt 6s '43 A	34	34	34
1 ConsumPw 4½s '58	99	99	99
1 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	60½	60½	60½
1 Cont Oil 5½s '37	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
4 Crane Co 5s '40	79½	79½	79½
8 Cudahy P 5½s '37	89	88⅝	89
10 Dayton P&L 5s '41	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
58 DaytonP@L 5s'41n	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Derby G&E 5s '46	72	72	72
7 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	94⅞	94	94
1 DetCGas 5s '50 B	87	87	87
6 DixGlfG 6½s'37Aww	85	84	84
3 Ed El Ill 5s '35	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
7 Ed El Ill 5s '33	101⅜	101¼	101¼
3 El Paso El 5s A '50	86	86	86
13 El P&L 5s 2030	60	59½	60
3 Emp O&R 5½s '42	54½	54¼	54¼
9 Firestn C M 5s '48	80	79½	80
2 Firestn Tire 5s '42	84¼	84¼	84¼
26 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	42¼	41¾	42
47 Fisk R 5½'31 COD	42½	41¾	41¾
14 Fla P&L 5s '54	74¾	74¾	74½
2 Fla Pow 5½s '79 A	65	65	65
4 Gary E & G 5s '34A	78½	78	78½
9 Gat Pow 5s '56	73	71⅞	72¼
3 Gat Pow 6s '41	64	63½	64
2 Gen Mot Accp 5s '33	101	101	101
7 Gen Mot Ac 5s '35	100½	100½	100½
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½'33	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
6 Gen Vend 6s'37 xw	8	8	8
3 Gen W Wks 5s '43 A	8	8	8
3 Gen W Wks 5s'43A	43	43	43
13 Gen W Wks 6s '44 B	17	15½	17
15 Geo Pow 5s '67	86	85¼	86
1 Geo P&L 5s '78	62	62	62
19 Glen Ald C 4s'65	57¾	57¾	57¾
4 Gr Tk W 4s '50	65	64¾	65
4 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
1 Hood Rub 5½ '36	40	40	40
4 Hous L&P 4½'78D	91	90⅞	90⅞
4 Hous L&P 4½'81 E	88¾	88¾	88¾
6 Hous L&P 5s A'53	96½	96½	96½
1 Ill Cen RR 4½s '34	55	55	55
2 Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	92	92	92
5 Ill Pow 5s '33	100	100	100
1 Ill P&L 5s '56 C	72	72	72
5 Ill P&L 5½s '57	67	67	67
1 Ill P&L 5½'54 B	78	78	78
2 Ind E 5s '51 C	73	73	73
3 Indnaps P&L 5s'57 A	94⅞	94⅛	94⅛
5 Insull Ut Inv 6s'40 B	4	4	4
2 Inters Pow 5s '57	65	65	65
1 Invest Co 5s'47 A xw	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 Jers C P&L 4½s'61 C	86¾	86½	86¾
4 Jers C P&L 5s'47 B	97	96½	96½
2 Kan P&L 5s'57 B	83¼	83	83
10 Kelly Spring T 6s'32	43½	43	43½
1 Kop Gas&C 5½s'50	86	86	86
2 Kop Gas&C 5s'47	82	82	82
1 Kresge 5s '45	91	91	91
1 Kresge 5s'45 ctf	86	86	86
7 Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	85	84¾	84¾
1 Louis P&L 5s'57	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
10 Manitoba P 5½s'51 A	67	65¾	67
15 Mass Gas 5½s'46	92	91¾	92
6 Mass Gas 5s '55	90⅞	89	90⅞
6 Metro Ed 4s '71	79	79	79
11 Metro Ed 5s F '62	93½	93	93⅜
3 Mid West Ut 5s '32	9	9	9
5 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	95	95	95
7 Miss Pow 5s 55	67¾	66⅞	67¾
2 Miss Pub Svc 5s 47A	63	63	63
2 MonongaWP 5½s'53B	77	77	77
8 Mont LH&P 5s 51A	93¼	93	93
3 Munson SS 6½s 37	10	10	10
4 Narraganset 5s 57	97⅛	97	97⅛
2 Narragansett 5s 57B	97	97	97
16 Nat El Pow 5s 78	6	5⅞	6
1 Nat P & Lt 6s	87½	87½	87½
1 Nat P&Lt 5s	76	76	76
39 Nat Pub Svc 5s 78	25	24⅛	24½
11 Nat Pub Svc 5s 78	24½	21¾	24½
1 Nat Tea 5s 35	84½	84½	84½
2 Neb Pow 6s	93¼	93¼	93¼
5 New Eng G&E 5s 50	64½	64	64½
3 N E Gas&El 5s 48	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
5 N E Gas&El5s 47	64	64	64
4 N E Pow 5½s 54	68⅜	67⅞	68⅜
5 N E Pow 5s 48	65½	64½	64½
9 NY Pow&Lt 4½s 67	90¾	90½	90½
1 NY St E&G 4½s 80	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 No Am L&P 5s 34	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 No Cont Ut 5½s 48A	45	45	45
1 No Ind Pub Sv 5s 69	85¼	85¼	85¼
4 No Oh P&L 5½s 51	95½	95½	95½
2 No State P 4½s '61	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Ohio Pow 4½s56 D	92	91¾	92
1 Ohio Pub Svc	92	92	92
1 Okla G&E 6s 40A	81⅜	81½	81½
5 Okla G&E 5s 50	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 Oswego Falls 6s 41	54⅞	54	54⅞
3 Pac Gas&E 4½s 57E	94⅜	94	94⅜
2 Pac G&E 4½s 60F	94	94	94
7 Pac G&E 5½s 52C	103	102¾	103
5 Pac G&E 6s '41 B	106⅞	106½	106⅞
4 Pac P&L 5s '55	72¾	72	72
6 Penn C P&L 4½s '77	79¼	79	79¼
3 Penn El 4s '71 F	74	74	74
5 Penn-Oh E 5½s '59 B	78	77¾	77¾
1 Penn Pow 5s '56	93	93	93
1 Penn Wat & P 5s '40	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
89 Peo Gas L&C 6sC'57	99½	99¼	99½
2 Phila El Co 5s '66	105	105	105
3 Pub Svc N Ill 5s '56	90½	90¼	90½
5 Pub Svc N I 4½s'81F	78	78	78
61 Pub Svc N I6½s G37	98⅝	98⅜	98½
6 Pub S Sub 5½s'49A	70½	70	70
20 Pug Sd P&L5½s'49	78	77¼	77⅞
5 Pug So P&L4½s'50D	66½	66½	66½
11 Rem Arms 5½s'33	90	89½	90
5 Rep Gas 6s '45 A	20½	20½	20½
18 Roch G&E 5s E'62	96½	96¼	96½
5 Roch Cent Pw 5s'53	52	51½	52
4 St L G & Coke 6s'47	23	22	22
2 Safe Har Wat 4½s'79	95½	95½	95½
3 San Ant PubS5s'58B	82	82	82
6 Sawng W&P 4½s'67A	67¾	67½	67¾
9 Shwng W&P4½s'70D	68	68	68
7 Shwng W&P 5s'70C	80	79¼	79¼
19 Silica Gel 6½s '32	65	63	63
11 So Cal 7d 's '39	104⅜	104½	104½
2 So Cal Ed 5s '51	102	101¾	101¾
5 So Cal Ed 5s '54	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 S Cont G Cal 4½s'68	88	88	88
6 So Ond G&E 5½s'67	96⅝	96½	96⅝
1 Sowest G&E 5s '57 A	78¾	78¾	78¾
4 Stand G&E 6s '35	73½	73½	73½
13 Stand G&E 6s '35 Cv	75	74	75
1 Stand G&E 6s '66	63½	63½	63½
3 Stand P&L 6s '57	62	62	62
5 Sun Oil 5s '34	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Superpow Ill 4½s '68	74½	74½	74½
6 Swift & Co 5s '44	101⅝	101¼	101¼
5 Texas El Svc 5s '60	86½	86½	86½
5 Texas Gas Ut 6s '45	16	16	16
2 Texas P&Lt 5s '56	90	90	90
8 Texas P&Lt 5s '37	100	99¾	100
2 Twin C RT 5½s '52 A	36	36	36
7 Ulen & Co 6s '44	33	32	33
1 Union Elec 5s '67 B	99½	99½	99½
15 Un Elec 5s '57	98¾	98½	98¾
10 Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	98	98	98
5 Un Lt & Rys 5½s '52	63¾	63½	63½
11 U S Rub 6s '33	93	93	93
5 U S Rub 6½s '33	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Virg Pow Co 5s '42	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Virg P S 5s '50 B	66	65	66
1 Wash W P 5s '60	98	98	98
14 West Tex Ut 5s '57A	53	52	52
2 Wisc Min L&P 5s 4	80½	80¼	80¼

FOREIGN BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
10 Baden Con M 7s '51	32	32	32
1 Cen B Ger 6s'51 B	38½	38½	38½
9 Com Priv B 5½'37	51	50⅞	51
2 Cub Tel 7½ '41 A	81	80	80
1 Europ Elc 6½'65 xw	52	52	52
7 Ger Cons M 7s '47	36¾	36	36¾
16 Ger Cons M 6s '47	36¾	36	36
1 Guan&W RR 6s'58A	32	32	32
2 Hamburg El 5½s'38	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 Medellin Col 7s '51	19	19	19
2 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	29	28¾	28¾
1 Prussia El 6s '54	44	44	44
3 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	38	38	38
4 Ruhr Hous 6½s '58	35¼	35	35
6 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	87¾	36	36
5 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	35½	35½	35½
1 Unit E Svc 7s '56xw	66	66	66
10 Un Indust 6½s '41	44¼	43½	44¼

†Actual sales. xd—Ex-dividend. ex—First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. xr—Ex-rights. a—Plus extra or extras. b—Including extra or extras. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Paid so far this year. h—Cash or stock.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 2—Weekly statement of Bank of England compares as follows:

	Sept.1,'32	Aug.25,'32
Circulation	£365,287,000	£363,881,000
Public deposits	20,726,000	22,303,000
Private deposits	114,954,000	114,375,000
Bankers accounts	79,548,000	79,946,000
Other accounts	35,406,000	34,429,000
Govt securities	73,148,000	71,278,000
Other securities	31,242,000	32,774,000
Disc and adv	12,159,000	13,265,000
Securities	19,083,000	19,509,000
Reserves	49,519,000	50,714,000
Propor res to liab.	36.4%	37.1%
Bullion	139,806,000	139,595,000
Bank rate	2%	2%

NEW BOND OFFERINGS

New bond offerings formally offered this week totaled $2,500,000, compared with $10,165,000 a week ago and $7,154,277 a year ago.

Resumption Noted At Various Plants

SHOE, textile and steel plants are among those reporting increased operations this week. The Brown Shoe Company states that its factory at Moberly, Mo., has increased output to 9500 pairs daily from 4500 pairs, and added 200 workers to its former force of 700. The present schedule is five days a week, compared with 3½ days previously.

Five mills at North Adams, Mass., representing four types of industry, are now on night and day schedules; Sprague Specialties Company, radio condenser makers, has gone from a three to a five-day basis; Arnold and Windsor Print Works have extra shifts in the textile departments; Blackinton Woolen Mill is running 60 per cent of its plant night and day; Greylock Mills, cotton manufacturer, now has double shifts at North Adams and Williamstown; Hoosac Marble Company has enough orders to run overtime for the balance of the year.

The Wall-Streeter Shoe Company and H. W. Clark Biscuit Company of North Adams, Mass., are each on full-time operation. The Newburgh (Ohio) works of the American Steel & Wire Company, closed since July 1, will resume operations Tuesday, Sept. 6, employing 400.

Australia Has Budget Surplus In Fiscal Year

MELBOURNE, Sept. 2—The Australian federal budget shows a surplus of £1,314,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, according to Prime Minister Lyons. Had Australia been required to meet her war debt obligations to the British Government, the result would have been a deficit of £4,600,000.

Actual financial transactions of the Federal Government for the fiscal year 1931-32 showed revenues of £71,532,000 and expenditures £70,218,000. The surplus of £1,314,000 is an improvement of £2,462,000 over the budget estimates.

For the fiscal year 1932-33 it is estimated revenues will amount to £65,986,000 and expenditures £68,767,000, leaving a deficit of £2,781,000. The Government proposes to bridge this gap by carrying forward the £1,314,000 surplus from last year and by effecting economies in expenditures of £1,479,000, including a reduction in old age and invalid pensions, which, it is estimated, will save over £1,000,000. Thus the budget will then show a surplus of £12,000.

In the new budget primary producers have been given exemptions in the sales tax affecting many implements, machines and materials.

Premier Lyons declared that only an increase in world commodity prices is required to complete Australian economic recovery.

RAILROADS TO SEEK A 20 P. C. REDUCTION IN EMPLOYEES' WAGES

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—A 20 per cent basic wage reduction, it was reported today by Dow-Jones, is to be sought by the railroads of the country and notices to that effect are expected to be served on the various unions Oct. 1.

The decision to begin proceedings for an adjustment of the basic wage scale, it was said, was made by a committee of nine officials representing the managements of all the principal transportation systems. It was understood that the proposed notices, while calling for a flat 20 per cent cut, would at the same time suggest that the question be arbitrated.

The workers' organizations last winter accepted a "temporary" pay reduction of 10 per cent which began Feb. 1, and is to continue for one year. The proposed basic reduction would supersede this agreement.

Railway officials for some time have been discussing the further adjustment of wages. It was understood that the eastern lines were generally agreeable to a renewal of the present reduced rates when they expire next spring. At the same time, most of the western roads, it was reported, insisted on a basic cut of 20 or 25 per cent.

If the proposed notices are served Oct. 1, it is expected that negotiations, including arbitration, mediation, etc., will require several months, consequently transportation managements wish to start proceedings as soon as possible.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Consols for money today were 72½, De Beers 4¾ and Rand Mines 3¾. Money was ½, and discount rates—short bills ⅝@11/16 and three months' bills ¾ per cent.

STEEL OPERATIONS IN CLEVELAND TO INCREASE SHARPLY

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2—American Steel & Wire will light three open-hearths after Labor Day and start a blooming mill and Bessemer plant at the Newburg works. Approximately 400 men will be recalled. The plant has been shut down since July 1.

Otis Steel Company Wednesday started two open hearths and a blowing mill which will be continued after Labor Day.

Lighting of additional open hearths will make a sharp increase in operations for Cleveland for the coming week.

Operations the past fortnight have been around 12 per cent. From present indications operations should next week be about 26½ per cent of theoretical capacity.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large commission; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-7, Fitchburg, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

NILES HOME, Niles, Calif.—For those desiring either a transient or permanent home; peaceful; ideal for rest and study; set in level acreage of beautiful lawn, flowers, trees, near foothills; splendid climate.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

THOSE desiring to enter profitable hosiery business like our successful dealers, buying lowest cost, selling own prices. Address BLAKE, Room 605, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PATENTS

U. S. and foreign patents, trade marks, labels and copyrights; a complete service. RALPH S. BINNS, 1034-40 First National Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

PERSONAL SERVICE

PERSONAL SERVICE awaits your requests concerning NEW YORK CITY sightseeing, general requests; rates reasonable; no charge for Schools, Shopping, Tours, Hotels, Theaters. Write MRS. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL 36 West 10th St., N. Y. C. Tel. St. 9-3787

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Christmas Cards Sell Easily

No experience necessary; largest manufacturer in east inaugurating "DOUBLE-PROFIT" plan; exclusive box assortment, retailing $1.00, costing you 50c; personal line supreme; up to 40% commission; samples on approval. SILVER SWAN STUDIOS, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; big value; everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

A BEAUTIFUL light floor in a 2-family house, 6 rooms, breakfast room, enclosed sun porch, garage, separate entrance, fine lawn; splendid commutation; north of Columbus Ave. station. Call or write 10 Willard Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Hillcrest 3868-W.

BROOKLINE APARTMENTS

Best residential sections: 6 to 9 rooms, 1 to 3 baths, showers and sun parlors. TAFF & CO., Brookline, Mass. Lon. 4400, Evenings Asp. 9008.

CAMBRIDGE
WHITEFIELD HALL
19 Garden Street

Convenient to Harvard Square, colleges and Christian Science church. Fireproof construction, automatic elevators, refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Cafe. Desk and maid service if desired. 1 to 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths.

Furnished or Unfurnished

Also Adjoining—Facing Cambridge Common MATHER COURT, CONCORD and LEXINGTON HALLS

1 to 8 unusually large rooms, with abundant closet space, 1 and 3 baths, sun rooms.

THOMAS BURDETT, Manager
Tel. UNI versity 2263 or 3984

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Our Mrs. Ernestine Smith will help you select your home or apt. MORSE & FARMER 18 Brattle Street University 7828

Concord & Lexington
379-383 Broadway
Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.

3-4-5-ROOM SUITES, available to people of refinement in high-grade apartment building, unusually large rooms, ample closets, new G-E refrigerators, awnings, elevators, tiled baths, showers, connecting garage. Reduced rentals, $45 to $75, on lease. See Superintendent on premises, or HARRY A. GILBERT, Manager, 379 Broadway. SOMerset 8054.

Lowell Manor
85-95 Prescott Street
Cambridge, Mass.

1-2-ROOM SUITES, available to responsible people on lease. Modern building, located in the *Harvard Square Section.* Equipment includes elevators, incinerators, tiled baths, showers, fireplace. Free electric refrigeration. Reduced rentals, $40 to $65. See Superintendent on premises, or HARRY A. GILBERT, Manager, 95 Prescott St., Cambridge. Telephone Univ. 7646.

The RIVERSIDE
Apartment Hotel on the Charles
420 Memorial Drive Parkway, Cambridge
Cool as a beach, near downtown Boston. Every comfort, reduced rates. All sizes of Suites—short or long periods. Univ. 4726

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE

Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302 ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

YE PAUL REVERE
391 Broadway, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.
Apartments Now Available
Modern in every detail. Splendid environment. Especially well serviced. Reasonable Rentals. Apply to Superintendent on Premises or J. A. & F. A. WALKER
Tel. SOMerset 0751-M or MYStic 0048

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Furnished apartment directly on beach; unobstructed ocean view; 2 rooms and bath, with or without electric kitchen, large balcony for sun bathing; special fall rates, weekly or monthly. 935 Boardwalk, Apt. 1.

NEW YORK CITY—Very bright, sunny and well furnished, 6 rooms, in cooperative apartment, upper Park Avenue; will rent desirable tenants $425 per month. Apply RANSOM, Continental Typefounders, 216 East 45th St.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

3½ ROOMS, beautiful colonial house, all improvements, adults, select. $50-$75. OSCAR BERGMARK, 2-4 Virginia Place, Pleasantville, N. Y.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Modern 5-room apartment, electric refrigeration; reasonable; best location. CHURCHMAN, 1301 Clayton St.

AUTOMOBILE AND CHAUFFEUR

NEW Buick 7-passenger sedan with reliable chauffeur for hire for private use only for fall and winter months. P. O. Box 81 or Tel. 25, Penacook, N. H.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON, Blue Hills 7405. 20 minutes from Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COLLEGE woman will board children 6 to 12 years in home on L. I. estate, 40 minutes N. Y. C.; near school, beach. Write Box S-51, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HAPPY home for normal children, temporary or permanent residence; scientific care combined with love and understanding; spacious grounds, well-equipped house; country, near Boston; camp life during summer. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Telephone Scituate 917.

COUNTRY BOARD

VACATION on a farm 25 miles from Boston; near beaches; quiet, restful surroundings; good food; daily trip to beach provided. BROAD-ACRES FARM, Greenbush, Mass. Tel. Scituate 232-W.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-236

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COLLEGE graduate, 23, now studying for an Ed. M. degree in Boston, wishes the opportunity to earn his room, or room and meals, in a home for the school year. A. C. WETHERELL, Falmouth, Mass.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FURNISHINGS of 17-room lodging house; will rent or sell property to settle estate. 117 Pembroke St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young lady to care for child 2½; light housework; small compensation; Christian Scientist preferred. F. B. HILER, 151 Demarest Ave., Englewood, N. J.

WOMEN—Sell full-fashioned hosiery, 49c; also lingerie, less than store prices; excellent commission and your own hosiery; bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A QUIET home for those needing care and attention including those working out the problem of mental inharmony. MRS. LENORE T. HAMMOND, 857 Somerville St., Manchester, N. H. Telephone 6186.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 59 Lake St.—Pleasant home for those needing to rest or study; attention if desired. Stadium 3619.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed. 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr.; 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ger. 8181, Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

CARNEGIE HALL, New York City, 152 West 57th St.—Large or small space available in this world-famous building; low rental; central. Circle 7-1350. MR. KIBBE, Manager.

Sublet—DENTIST OFFICE
HOTEL KENMORE
Two large rooms, reception hall, laboratory, dark room facing Commonwealth Avenue. A reputable dentist is wanted—references required. Dr. Winchester now occupying suite. Inspection by appointment. Call MR. WITNEY, Kenmore 2770.

PAYING GUESTS

OLD MYSTIC MANOR
OLD MYSTIC, CONN.—Quiet, attractive country place; near ocean and lake; tennis; excellent table; booklet.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study; out-of-door dining porch; sleeping porches; bathing, tennis.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

PRINTING

MOST reasonable prices; good service; announcements, programs, menus, business, personal stationery, bills, church work, also plate-less raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. AL gonquin 4-6147.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, 600 West 140th (Apt. 12). Edg. 4-9441 or 4-9267—Large room, adjoining bath, washstand; quiet home; conveniences; home-cooked food next apartment; gentleman.

NEW YORK CITY—Board for elderly person or couple; quiet home; sunshine. IRWIN, 543 West 123rd St. Tel. University 4-5242.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms to select homes, $6.00 up.
504 W. 112th St. N. Y. C. Monument 2-7662

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Desirable rooms, twin beds; also single rooms, in pleasing detached house, oil heat, continuous hot water, parking. 713 Washington St., next to Best & Co.

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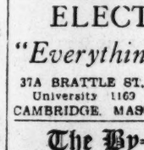
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You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot.

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A Service for Every Household.
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342 MOODY STREET
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Including dessert and choice of beverage.
ALL HOME-COOKED

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All Garments Cleaned 75c
We Call and Deliver

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Ocean 1520-1521
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Leg of Lamb—genuine spring . . 23c lb.
Rib Lamb Chops . . . . . 35c lb.

THE DOROTHY HAT SHOP
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NEW FALL MODELS NOW ON DISPLAY
Exclusive but not expensive

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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
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Meals Served on the Porch.
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Some Women Enjoy Leisure Hours
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Let us tell you about the time-saving convenience of an
EASY WASHER and a PREMIER CLEANER
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CLEANERS and DYERS
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Phone 2590

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Oysters R Now in Season
12 PLEASANT ST. Tel. 594

CONCORD FURNITURE CO.
Home Furnishers
Interior Decorators
Opposite State House, Concord, N. H.

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Fish, Vegetables
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CONCORD'S BEST CLOTHING HOUSE
Stetson Hats Interwoven Hose

CONSTANT COMFORT
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Fascinating Gifts for every occasion priced from 75c and up
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Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel, Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
96 N MAIN STREET TEL. 525

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry Ice Cream
Lunches put up to take out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

GENERAL ELECTRIC
REFRIGERATORS—RADIO
WASHERS—HOTPOINT
ERNEST S. BROOKS
37 SO. MAIN THE HOUSEHOLD TEL. 1216 ELECTRIC SHOP

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Deposits $5,600,000
Guaranty Fund $500,000
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1932's GREATEST PAINT BARGAINS!
House paints now $2.79 per gallon. Floorhide, the long wearing paint, $2.79 per gallon. Waterspar Quick Drying Enamel, $1.27 per quart.
Real savings you should take advantage of.
ARTHUR H. BRITTON
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JACKMAN & LANG
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CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
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Fitch's Tea Room
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Candies and Ices
24 NORTH MAIN STREET
CONCORD, N. H.

TO THE LADIES OF OUR CITY
Three strong desires are, to live, to have a beautiful flower garden, and to own a retirement income policy.
FRED COLTON

BROOKSIDE FARM
$1 Dinner, 85c Broiler Dinner and a Regular 50c Dinner
Why worry about cooking, we furnish everything but the appetite. HOPKINTON RD. Phone 1052-W
Tourists Accommodated

FOUNDATIONS and BANDEAUS
that fit Mlady's figure to her frock!
HARRY G. EMMONS

PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Concord's Only Dry Cleaning Plant
13 SO. STATE ST. Phone 832

MISS MARCY THE NEW STORE
We specialize in Millinery, Hosiery, Embroidery, Corsets. An experienced Corsetiere will serve you without extra charge.
79 NORTH MAIN STREET

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House Painters
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Rear 27 Essex St. Tel. 1747-W

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SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Writing Pads, Blank Books, Pencils, $1 Fountain Pens.
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New FALL HATS Now on Display
Also GIFT Shop
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Endicott Furniture Co.
Complete House Furnishers
CASH OR CHARGE
1 So. Main St., Corner Pleasant St.

Jameson's Silk Shop
Plain and Printed Silks
Silk Hosiery and Silk Underwear
33 NO. MAIN STREET Phone 3050

The owner of every car insured thru this agency last year, in the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., received a dividend of 25% of the premiums. Would you like to do the same? Call 1719.
Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency
88 NO. MAIN STREET CONCORD, N. H.

Seaman's Electric Shop Inc.
WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS and Appliances.
R. C. A. RADIOS
Silent Automatic Oil Burners
5 ODD FELLOWS AVENUE Phone 1486

NELSON DANE
PLUMBING and HEATING
Pyco Range Burners Wizard Oil Burners
Tel. 1046 70 NO. SPRING ST.

Concord Public Market
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main St., Concord, N. H.

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646 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.
62 ELM STREET, LAKEPORT N. H.
LAKESIDE AVENUE WEIRS N. H.
WEBER'S BAKERY

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Tel. 6754-W 244 SAGAMORE ST.

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Off to School Apparel



We Are Ready
with huge stocks, wide assortment, plenty of trained salespeople . . . everything to make the task of school outfitting as easy and pleasant as possible.
Misses' Sizes 14 to 20 Junior Sizes 11 to 17
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PARISEAU'S Inc.
1001 ELM STREET MANCHESTER, N. H.



Northern New England's Greatest Home Furnishers and Decorators.
C. A. HOITT CO.
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J. HODGE COMPANY
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Office and Factory: 485 Elm Street
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Delicious on Crackers
STEELE'S SERVICE STORES
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804-832 CANAL STREET PHONE 1373

GOODMAN'S BOOKSTORE
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The Up-to-Date Bookstore of New Hampshire

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69 MANCHESTER ST. Phones 11 and 12

Miss CAHILL
AT 66 HANOVER STREET
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SMART HATS and SPORT SUITS
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Catering to Both Misses and Women

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Landscape Engineers—Florists
DESIGNING FLORAL DESIGNS
CONSTRUCTION POTTED PLANTS
PLANTING CUT FLOWERS
TRENTON ST. MANCHESTER, N. H.
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For a Tasty Lunch
Stop at Scott's Kitchen
103 WEBSTER STREET
BAKERY STORES ALSO AT
832 ELM 147 MASSABESIC ST.
If it's Scott's it's Good.

Ye Quaker Shop
Hemsitching
We do Hemstitching promptly.
Guaranteed Satisfactory
Ye Quaker Shop
59 HANOVER

Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria
72 CONCORD STREET
Open 11:15 A. M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
except Sundays and holidays.
Manager, MISS NELLIE S. DICKY

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Makers of halftone, line and color plates for commercial and advertising purposes
COMMERCIAL ILLUSTRATORS
New Hampshire Photo-Engraving Co.
364 WILSON STREET MANCHESTER, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH

ELIZABETH ARDEN
ARMAND
McKESSON TOILETRIES
Adam's Drug Store
31 MARKET STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

BEE HIVE
THE STORE OF DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
HESS & COMPANY
Founded 1883
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers
Tel. 714 159 THAMES STREET

The Century Store
William Leys
Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 THAMES STREET

The Marlborough Market
Incorporated
SWIFT'S Golden West Oil and Peanut Butter
POSTUM RINSO
90 THAMES ST. Tel. 77

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal and Wood
'PHONE 575
515 THAMES ST.

JACKSON'S CANDY SHOP
168 THAMES ST. Tel. 3223

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

C. P. WILLIAMS
GROCER
I also carry Heinz, Monarch and Hatchet Brand Products
Telephone 11 26 BROADWAY

REMINGTON WARD
PRINTING
34 Clarke Street Newport, R. I.
Telephone 3107

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GIBSON'S GREETING CARDS for all occasions
(Lending Library)
170 BROADWAY TELEPHONE 4529

Allen A Hosiery; Jewelry; Ladies' Underthings and Baby Wear
GREETING CARDS
170 BROADWAY Telephone 4529

Hill Top Tea Room
Luncheons, 12 to 2:30 P. M. 65c
Dinners, 5 to 8 P. M. 75c
Sunday Dinners, 12 to 8 P. M. $1.00
Telephone 2735 16 BELLEVUE AVE.

Belmont Delicatessen
Now Associated With
CLOVER FARM STORES
Merchandise now can be procured here at competing low prices.
70 BROADWAY Tel. 1445

BOSTEL'S GARAGE
K. BOSTEL, Prop.
GARAGE—REPAIRS—SUPPLIES
Battery, Self Starter and Ignition Work
54-56 EAST BOWERY ST. Tels. 152-153
DUCO REFINISHING STATION

Say it with Flowers
Stewart Ritchie, Florist
22 Washington Square Tel. 918

King's Battery and Electric Auto Service Station
Tel. 1495
44 Marlborough St.

MASON FURNITURE CO.
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

NEWPORT CREAMERY
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Milk, Cream, Butter, Buttermilk
We invite you to inspect our Plant at any time.
79 VAN ZANDT AVE. TEL. 389

Piano Instruction
JOHN MERKER, JR.
(Former pupil of Julius Chaloff of the New England Conservatory)
Exponent of Oxford Piano Method, edited by Ernest Schelling.
121 John Street Tel. No. 3067

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON and HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

Turks Head Coal Company
Incorporated
All Standard
COAL and COKE
184 Dyer Street, Providence, R. I.
Ask for MR. L. F. ARNOLD

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
75 WEYBOSSET STREET

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

When visiting Brattleboro, Vermont, make the Garage of
MANLEY BROTHERS Co.
Incorporated
Your Headquarters

LEWIS R. BROWN
34 MAIN STREET—Home of Pictures
Let us do your Kodak Finishing
5x7 Enlargement with each roll
24-Hour Service
Stationery, Books, Pictures, Gifts, Cards, etc.

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
HIGH GRADE COAL
Wholesale, Retail, also
Range and Furnace Oils
TELEPHONE 952

Rime-O-Grams No. 24

Published: Aug. 8

ANSWERS

Cathedrals and Temples

1.
In the center of Russia
A citadel stands,
Where once tsars were crowned
Now in Soviet hands,
(Kremlin)

2.
This New York cathedral,
French Gothic in style,
Is named for a saint
Of the Emerald Isle.
(St. Patricks)

3.
Of Byzantium's art,
The highest expression;
Justinian's pride
Till the Turks took possession.
(St. Sophia)

4.
Nearing completion,
In beauty transcendent;
It adds to Manhattan
A glory, resplendent.
(St. John the Divine)

5.
An old Aztec temple
Once stood on the site
Where now tall twin towers
Reveal Spanish might.
(Cathedral Mexico City)

WINNERS

Mrs. E. P. Humphrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Miss Clara Alpers, New York City.
Mrs. E. P. Legge, Las Cruces, N. M.
John S. Rockwood, Vancouver, Wash.
Lamson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
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Miss Fannie R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. A. A. H. Shumway, Chula Vista, Calif.

DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS



Frank West Rollins
1860—1915

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Concord, N. H. After completing his courses in the Concord public schools, he studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1882. Soon thereafter he became interested in the banking house of E. H. Rollins & Sons, and was later elected to the vice-presidency of that organization.

He was elected to the governorship of New Hampshire in 1898. It was while serving in this office that he conceived the idea of the different towns and cities throughout the State setting apart a week in which earlier residents of the towns who had moved elsewhere could forgather and renew old acquaintances. This proved very successful over 100 towns and cities carrying out the idea in 1899.

Improvement societies and better-roads organizations resulted. Also many of the old homesteads were reclaimed by the returned sons and daughters. The novelty of the idea reached beyond the borders of New Hampshire and hundreds of towns in other states all organized their own **Old Home Week.**

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Agar (C. S. H.)—*Ah'-gahr* (each *a* as in *arm*). The name is applied to a gelatinous substance derived from the Ceylon moss. It is used in the Orient for soups.

Evolve, eternal (Mrs. R. H. E., who inquires about the first *e* in each)—It is "quick-long" as in *create*. It has all the initial quality of the long *e* as in *key*, lacking only the quantity. The long *e* has a tendency to "vanish" into short *i*. The "quick-long" *e* is cut off at the point where the vanishing begins.

Mongolian ("Speaker")—The first *n* has the *ng* sound as in *ink*—*Mong-go'-lih-an* (first *o* short as in *modest*, second long as in *old*, *i* short as in *it*, *a* clipped as in *account*). The *n*'s in *Mongol* and *Mongolia* are similarly sounded.

And, as, at, has, have, band, land, sand (W. T. B., who asks that we do what we can to offset the tendency to sound the *a* as in *ask* or as in *arm*)—The *a* in these words is short as in *fat*. And to the inquirer's list we might add "bland," "example," "plant," "man," "stand," "understand," to mention only a few.

Readers who keep the *a* short in these words will spare the inquirer—and others—the tortures of "word-chemicalization."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Someone has invented an "accordion" street car so flexible that it can twist around corners. Auto manufacturers should take this to heart and make motorcars on the same design so that we could shove them together for parking.

Boston Herald: Cato didn't learn Greek until he was 80 years old, and Chester, who is about to resume his study of the classics at high school, thinks Cato had the right idea.

Atlanta Constitution: We're fed up on reading about the hardihood of pioneer Americans. Not one of them could have withstood riding 56 miles in a rumble seat over one of our detours.

In Lighter Vein

Once Bitten

The village magician stepped to the front of the stage of the local hall.

"Will the gentleman in the front row kindly lend me his hat for the purpose of the next trick?" he asked.

The gentleman in question shook his head and clutched his hat firmly in his hands.

"Not until you return the lawn mower you borrowed from me last summer," he replied.—*Answers.*

At Last!

Miss Thirty-Odd: "Oh, Mr. Blunt, this is so sudden."

Mr. Blunt: "I know, but I thought you could stand surprise better than suspense."—*Tit-Bits.*



Humorist

Former Sailor: "Our fourth month on the island we 'ad to eat our boots."

Unimpressed Lady (facetiously): "And very good spaghetti the laces made, I presume?"

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GOD has made every man fit for his work.—RUSKIN.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Clean Slate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Huron, S. D.

"LET'S wipe the slate clean and begin again," is an axiom that is observed literally by one midwestern doctor.

When Dr. P. B. Lonergan, Bloomfield, Neb., was preparing to move to Wisner, Neb., to undertake a larger practice, he came upon his old ledger hidden away among the papers on his desk. There he found recorded numerous accounts long overdue, and some not so old.

Drought had been severe in Nebraska, prices on farm produce were low, and most of his patients were struggling with debt on every hand. For a moment he must have thought of the times he had been aroused in the dead of night to administer to someone, the adverse weather encountered, the cost of supplies used, etc.

Then, abruptly the old ledger landed in the waste basket. The next day the newspaper carried a letter addressed to all his patients, informing them that their debts to him had been settled.

The doctor began his new practice with a clean slate.

The Children's Corner

At the End of the Stream

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JANE and Peter were following the stream through the wood. It was a clear little stream and icy cold against their ankles as they walked slowly. Little ripples and waves splashed off on either bank with frilly splashes.

They walked on through the stillness of the wood. Around a bend, and suddenly there were many silver minnows leaping in the air.

"Oh," whispered Jane. It was a very small sound, but the minnows disappeared and there was nothing left but ripples again. Peter swooped down and tried to catch one, but it slipped through his fingers and swam off quickly in the pale green water to its home.

"My dear," said the minnow to its wife. "I've just had a wild adventure. Something pink nearly caught me but I did a double somersault and jumped away and here I am. Oh my, oh my, such an adventure!"

The minnow and his wife peered out and watched the children's legs pass by. They walked on and soon they came to where the stream widened into a little bay where lily pads grew.

"Oh, Peter, look!" cried Jane. "I see a frog sitting on that biggest greenest lily pad. And oh, Peter, look, look, I think he's fishing with a little fishing pole and line."

But the frog dove under the lily pad just then and they could never be sure whether they had really seen a frog fishing or just blinking in the sun. And the wise frog stayed right there in the cool shadow and said to himself, "Dear me, what are these strange pink things that shout and point. I think I'd better stay right here."

So he stayed right there and the children walked on and watched the dragon flies. Little ones and big ones all colored red and blue and yellow and purple. And the little ones said to the big ones, "Oh, mamma, mamma, tell us about those big pink things. They look like funny-colored trees."

Jane and Peter began to laugh so loud that the dragon flies flew away. They walked on through the water and the stream grew narrower and narrower. Ferns hung over the edge. They had to walk single file now, and in the distance they could hear a little silvery tinkle noise like bells ringing.

"What is it?" said Peter. He stood still and listened, and while he listened two young eels played tag between his toes and sniffed at his ankles.

"We'll keep on and on and find out," said Jane. "It sounds like little voices calling us."

The stream grew more and more shallow. It scarcely covered their feet now. Around another bend and the calling grew suddenly louder. There they saw, dropping from a high rock, a thin, fine stream of a waterfall. Drop by drop it fell into a deep, still pool, and the water sang and sang.

Peter and Jane didn't say a word, but watched a water rat tie his little green boat to a fern, wipe his feet and walk into his little home in the bank of the stream.

"This will be our secret place," whispered Jane.

"Ours and the water rat's," said Peter.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 36

Statesmen

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
That signature bold
On a document bolder
Spells patriotism
To every beholder.

2.
To meddling countries
He sent a defiance,
And thus put an end
To the Holy Alliance.

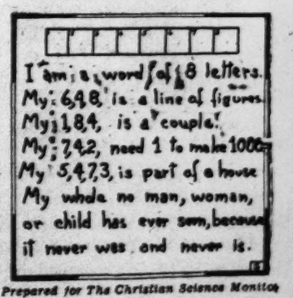
3.
A mind most astute,
Of statesmen the dean,
No man was more able
In serving his queen.

4.
Wise laws he devised
For the Greek population,
And thus he deserved
Their deep veneration.

5.
A churchman of England,
Sagacious, no doubt.
When the Pope turned him down
His king let him out.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 36."

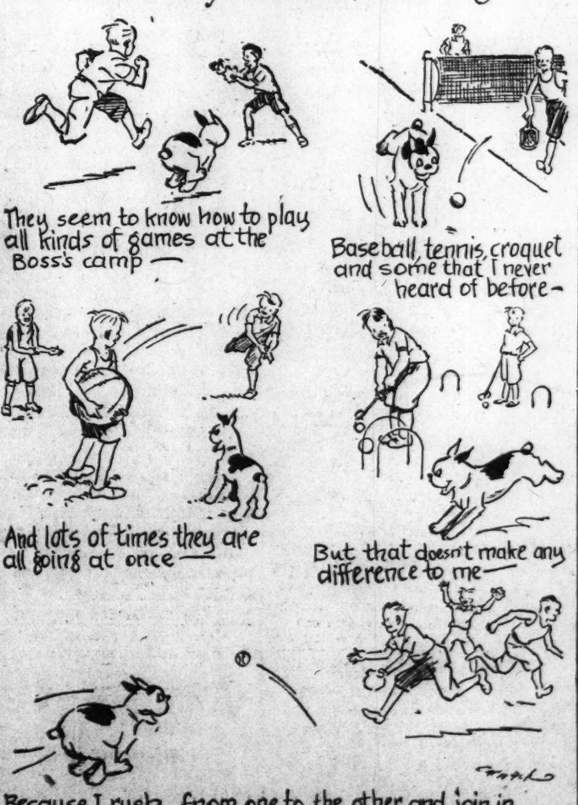
Hidden Word Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Can you find the hidden word?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

England Assays Ottawa

THE British public is disposed to suspect its judgment on the value of the results attained by the Imperial Conference at Ottawa. Protectionist journals have for the most part expressed a modified approval; free trade journals a modified disapproval. While it is clear to everyone that Great Britain, turning her back on free trade, has committed herself to a policy of tariffs in order to give preferences to the Dominions, and has further undertaken to limit importations of foreign meat and to check Russian dumping, it will not be made known for some weeks exactly what preferences the Dominions have given in return.

There is one paradoxical aspect of the whole affair the understanding of which is of first-rate importance. The British delegates went to Ottawa with the full approval of British protectionists because it was assumed that it was their purpose to confirm the policy of tariffs on foreign imports. Yet throughout the negotiations it fell to them to defend free trade. They found themselves in the position of reversing the free trade policy of Britain by imposing duties on a wide variety of articles, including food, while pressing upon the Dominions a program of granting preferences without raising their tariffs to foreigners.

It is not surprising that many Englishmen should be somewhat bewildered by the turn of events. They observed that though personal good will at Ottawa was maintained between the delegates, there was some wrangling about details, and lobbying by the agents of vested interests. Here, it is pointed out, are some of the evils inseparable from tariff negotiations, which may not end with the conference itself.

Great Britain has had to impose or increase duties on foreign goods in order to give imperial preference, thus initiating new restrictions in order that Empire trade may be freer. Already there has been some outcry against the new taxes on food. Even some Conservatives are uneasy at the tax on wheat, and the restriction of foreign meat in the interest of Empire producers can hardly fail to increase the price.

But this adding up of the pros and cons is the least satisfactory way of judging the results. It is of no small importance that the representatives of Great Britain should have insisted on the importance of freer trade and have gained acceptance for their view. If the price of meat is likely to be sent up for the British consumer, this may be counted as the cost of averting excessive production and the evil of underpaying the prime producer. The agreements provide for the systematic regulation of supply in accordance with demand. How vast a reform this would be if it could be done not for meat only and not the Empire only, but for other prime necessities and for the whole world!

Moreover, the agreements go some way toward asserting the doctrine that each country should produce what it is best fitted to make, and supply it to countries less fitted to make it; for the Dominions undertake to "give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production."

If full effect is given to this clause, British manufacturers, who are peculiarly efficient in producing certain articles, will find Empire markets opened to them. These terms may not quickly or easily be translated into fact. But it is no small thing that the great doctrine of reciprocal needs should have been laid down as the groundwork of interimperial agreement.

Army-Navy Football

THERE is rejoicing among the military cadets on the wind-swept parade ground at West Point on the Hudson River, and in the Yard at Annapolis groups of midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy are feeling very cheerful. After a five years' break in sports relations the rival football teams of the two services are scheduled for the big scrimmage which is one of the game's most spectacular events.

If the battle planned for December 3 is not exactly the result of a pact of peace between Army and Navy, it represents, at any rate, an armistice. The Navy sticks to the intercollegiate rules by which no member of its "big" football crew may engage in more than three years of varsity competition, while the Army sticks to its guns of a less rigid code of eligibility. The truce arrived at between Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart and Maj.-Gen. William D. Connor is embodied in a gentleman's agreement calling for resumption of interservice sports in all branches for three years. Friends of both great schools will hope that this will be a prelude to enduring peace between them.

When the two teams line up on the gridiron for the initial game in the huge stadium at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, what difference will there be in the expectation of the 80,000 fans from that felt by the spectators at the two-service games played for charitable purposes in 1930 and 1931? Certainly the atmosphere of high-pitched rivalry will be no greater. Wherever and whenever cadets meet middies it must always be a case of Greek meeting Greek.

But this year the enthusiasm of the crowd will be roused because it will realize that it is witnessing, not a post-season, more or less casually arranged competition, as in the last two years, but a gallant contest in a great game rigorously trained for by picked men in two of the nation's most popular institutions. The football devotees of a continent welcome this *entente cordiale* between Army and Navy as a prelude to a mighty battle.

The Pen, the Sword, and Films

AN ILLUSTRATION of the opportunity which the press and the motion picture industry have to influence national thought for or against international harmony comes from Tokyo. In the Japanese capital a theater has been showing an American film, the plot of which concerns activities of naval air bombers. The picture has attracted an unusually large attendance.

It happens that at the same time the presence of United States warships in the Pacific has been reported in Japan in such a way as to cause uneasiness. Some observers attribute the interest in the motion picture to this uneasiness, despite the fact that blood-and-thunder films are exceedingly popular among Japanese movie fans. Others attribute it to a belief on the part of some Japanese that their country is the hypothetical enemy against which the bombing practice in the picture is being carried on. One newspaper, Nichi Nichi, has seized upon the latter interpretation, thus attracting the considerable attention of its readers to an aberration which most thoughtful Japanese would not even wish to consider.

Thus once more have press and motion picture combined to create a dangerous bogey out of a coincidence that otherwise might well have been passed by as of no significance. To stir up ill-feeling among valuable foreign customers would seem the last thing the film producer would attempt. And it is possible, even probable, that the newspaper was merely interested in providing exciting reading. Nevertheless, the effect has been to add to the many petty problems which make broad international understandings difficult to achieve.

World opinion is marshaling itself against the use of warships and bombs to settle disputes between countries. It has seen in the present condition of world affairs that war does not settle but merely complicates those disputes. It knows that when guns can be kept quiet, when resort to military force can be prevented, misunderstandings between countries will not cost millions of human lives and years of economic and political disruption.

Gradually, also, the peoples of all nations are waking to the dangers of keeping thought centered on the possibility of war. They are beginning to protest against the conscious and unconscious propaganda which sections of the press and the motion picture industry are guilty of disseminating. Military reviews, pictures of the latest equipment for use on the battlefield and in the sky, practice maneuvers and bombardments are described in print, in picture plays and in news reels all too often for the thoughtful spectator's comfort.

Most nations today are bent not only on gaining security for themselves but in making peace secure. The surest way for the press and the moving picture industry to retain public good will is to coöperate in this effort. By avoiding exaggeration of temporary frictions among nations, by keeping thoughts of strife in the background and bringing to the front whatever is being done to reach peaceful settlements, they can serve humanity in a way which cannot fail to bring them lasting profit.

If such an attitude were assumed by these influential professions, it is probable that embarrassing coincidences like the recent untimely showing and untempered interpretation of a war film could easily be avoided.

The Way to Employ—

THE unemployment problem in the United States, which looms as the big concern for next winter, has given rise to as much hard thinking as the problem of the resumption of specie payments in the seventies. Yet there are many social thinkers who say that the solution of one may be quite as simple as the solution that was once argued for the other. In the seventies ex-Secretary of the Treasury S. P. Chase and the New York Tribune swept the country with the slogan, "The way to resume is to resume." Similarly, the way to employ, say modern thinkers, is to employ.

At bottom this is the idea back of the plan formulated by the Teagle committee which has emerged out of the President's conference. If it obtains the adhesion of employers of labor in enough numbers, it will reabsorb many men at present out of work, since it aims, in so far as it has been explained, at the sharing of available employment. But on present information it cannot completely overcome the problem. Prof. Frank D. Graham, professor of economics at Princeton University, has just sponsored a plan which would reinforce the Teagle plan. At a conference on industrial relations held recently under the auspices of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., he advocated that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should be supplemented by an "emergency employment corporation."

Unemployment among competent workers, contended Professor Graham, would be practically eliminated by having the present unemployed produce with existing equipment and under existing management the goods which they themselves consume. He believed that such production would be facilitated through an emergency employment corporation the chief function of which would be to negotiate contracts under which goods would be produced and distributed by existing business on a commission basis, "without monetary outlay or chance of loss by the business man concerned and without cost to the emergency corporation."

Many communities are now reckoning the high cost of charity. It most definitely leads to a loss of responsibility on the part of both giver and receiver. If he gives directly, the giver is generally overcome with a feeling of humility, and ponders for a long time after his gift that there *must* be some other way rightly to distribute the economic product. But, if he gives to an organization, as for the most part he is now doing, he is apt to lose touch with the object of his gift, and, in consequence, to accept without question a situation capable of remedial measures.

In this connection many must have been struck with the underlying truth of Mr. Ford's recent advertisement: "What we call charity is a modern substitute for being personally kind, personally concerned, and personally involved in the work of helping others in difficulty." As for the recipient of charity, his self-respect cannot help but be undermined, as one will easily appreciate if one puts oneself imaginatively in his place, and there is always grave danger that a person continuously subject to almsgiving might drift into that antisocial state known as unemployability.

So we come back to the plan of Professor Graham, whose high position among economic thinkers should insure for his suggestion, even apart from its intrinsic merits, the best thought of American communities now harassed with the emergency problem of the jobless. There is wisdom in going back to simple formulas.

Cotton in Profit Land

"WHAT John wonders is whether he should sell his 1000 bales of October now or wait for more profit," the hotel proprietor's wife confided in such a way as to reveal her happiness over the rising market.

"What I'm glad to know is that, even if the price drops a little, I'll make money on the seventy-five bales or so from my farm this year," rejoined a prosperous looking farmer.

Cotton has become the all-absorbing topic of conversation in the Southland, as was illustrated by this group waiting in a small hotel lobby for a chicken dinner to be prepared. The recent advance of approximately 4 cents a pound in cotton prices, compared with the extreme low quotations of last June, has quickened the pulse of business in the South. The reason is more apparent from the farmer's viewpoint than from that of the speculator in future deliveries of cotton.

Costs of producing the crop probably have been lower this year than for any other recent season. Every expense of production—such as land rent, labor, fertilizer—has been reduced. These costs vary so widely in different sections of the cotton belt that it is difficult to estimate an average for an acre or bale. Therefore, the price varies at which cotton may be grown profitably.

Farmers planted their crops with a low price in prospect. They speculated on a narrower margin, in fact, than the dealers in futures. They risked producing a crop at 6 cents, or even 5 cents; neither price was high enough to allow a profit for any except the most economical and the most fortunate farmers. But they trimmed production costs to conform as nearly as possible to the dishearteningly low quotations in May and June.

For the trader in future deliveries of cotton, the recent advance leaves his problem virtually unchanged; he risks a gain or loss by holding his contracts. For the farmer, the 4-cent mark-up of prices means more than the flat gain of $20 a bale; it represents, in a large majority of cases, the difference between a profitable and an unprofitable crop. No other factor could be expected to do so much as this to strengthen underlying business conditions in the South at this time.

Mobile Billboards

MOTORDOM'S one-sided referendum on the prohibition issue has met its first official check. Acting under a municipal ordinance, officials of Trenton, N. J., have decreed that all "Repeal 18th Amendment" signs must be removed from motor vehicles. Of collateral interest is the fact that the removal order was issued in the capital of a State that is ranked as one of the wettest in the Union.

Dry advocates have made no especial protest against this rather fantastic expression of anti-prohibition sentiment. They have seen it grow to national proportions without trying to impede it. Reflecting a capacity to perceive futilities, they have avoided answering in kind.

The whole subject seems to have but one significance that makes it worthy of attention. That is the possibility that it may lead to a modification of the important function of the automobile license plate; namely, that of providing a ready identification mark for the individual motor vehicle. For years states have been vitally concerned with the simplification of license plates to make them easier to read. Hence the adoption of letters, dashes and other devices designed to break the series of numerals and make the marker readable at a glance.

Attachment of another sign to the plate patently tends to defeat the object of high visibility. It destroys the simplicity of the marker and seriously modifies the contrast which is so vital to visual clarity.

If "Repeal 18th Amendment" signs have a genuine capacity to attract attention and influence sentiment, motor vehicle officials might profitably reflect upon the fact that these qualities constitute the elements of an advertising medium. What is there to prevent their commercial exploitation? The answer to that question definitely is up to these same officials. They have had much to say about the dangers of billboards in distracting the attention of motor vehicle operators. Can they afford to sit passively by while the individual car owner turns his automobile into a mobile billboard? The common-sense answer would appear to be an emphatic negative.

Editorial Notes

Sharp curtailment of sales talks before, after and during radio programs indicates that sponsors are coming to realize that "white space" and "next to reading matter" are just as effective over the air as they are in newspaper advertising.

The "oyster money" printed recently at Raymond, Wash., to meet an emergency, now is bringing premiums from collectors, to the surprise, no doubt, of the business men, who hadn't counted on any pearls.

Vacations, taken properly, may be without salary, but still with pay.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

What of California—The Ethics of an Individualist

IN 1892 Grover Cleveland carried the State of California over the exceedingly unpopular Benjamin Harrison by 212 votes. In 1916 Charles E. Hughes, through an unintentional affront to Hiram Johnson, lost the State to Wilson by 3306. With these exceptions, the Golden Gate State has been Republican—or at least anti-Democratic—for more than 50 years. Even in the complete split within that party in 1912 it gave its vote to Roosevelt.

Today some political wiseacres are trying to forecast a Democratic victory in the State in November, from the results of the senatorial primaries. They profess to see in the defeat of Senator Shortridge a distinct setback for the Administration. Historically a dry, Shortridge switched to the position of a resubmissionist just before election. The opportunity thus given the militant drys of Los Angeles to express their convictions was not neglected. Unhappily they could not agree upon a candidate and their more than 265,000 votes were split between two candidates. Tallant Tubbs of San Francisco, the only unqualified wet in the race, polled at last accounts 187,326 votes. Shortridge, the sitting senator, was credited with 175,507. The total vote of Shortridge, Crail and Shuler—the three drys—was over 530,000 with returns still incomplete.

These figures are instructive so far as the wet and dry issue is concerned. Others have their bearing on the direct contest between Republicans and Democrats. The registration figures for the two parties were: Republicans, 1,497,432; Democrats, 1,027,657. The total senatorial vote, so far as counted yesterday, approximated 730,000 Republicans as against less than 460,000 cast for the various Democratic nominees. There seems to be little expectation that the completion of the count will change the proportions. Obviously, the advantage lies strongly with the Republicans—an estimate which is reinforced when it is remembered that in Herbert Hoover Californians will be voting for a favorite son. It would not be at all surprising to find the outcome the victory in the state of Hoover, and of McAdoo, the Democratic senatorial nominee.

* * *

The campaign biography, which at this particular period is in its fullest flower, is a work of varying character and qualities. They are books of impassioned eulogy and indiscriminate commendation which from the first page to the last indicate the author's high hopes of being appointed Minister to Dahomey, or something equally as good, when its subject has been elected President of the United States. Others still have real literary quality. I called attention to one such written about Governor Roosevelt by Earle Looker a few days ago.

Some constitute real contributions to economic and political literature. Others are in a way given to a discussion of the ethical problems confronting the nation at a time of political struggle. These are naturally the least numerous, for, unhappily, ethics play but little part in a presidential election in the United States.

A few days ago there came to me a campaign book, not a biography, of President Hoover, written by Walter Friar Dexter, the president of Whittier College. This college, be it known, is a comparatively new educational institution founded by the members of the Society of Friends in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. Its president has tried to elucidate the influence of his Quaker heritage upon President Hoover, his resultant devotion to individualism and the shaping of his humanitarian ideas. The President himself some years ago set forth what he thought to be one of the needs of the nation today in these words:

> What we need today is steady devotion to a better, brighter, broader individualism—an individualism that carries increasing responsibility and service to our fellows. Our need is not for a way out but for a way forward. We found our way out three centuries ago when our forefathers left Europe for these shores, to set up here a commonwealth conceived in liberty and dedicated to the development of individuality.

I am not sure that individualism will much longer be a word to conjure with politically. To me it seems that the whole tendency of political evolution is away from the John Stuart Mill doctrine of laissez faire and toward a broader measure of social coöperation. It is quite true that in the United States this tendency finds slight expression in votes. The socialistic and semisocialistic tickets which every four years are presented for the approval of the American voter have not thus far gained appreciatively in support.

Mr. Hoover is, perhaps, a little more outspoken and little more hopeful in his defense of individualism than is his chief opponent, Governor Roosevelt. He hopes much from it but does not predict the coming of an earthly paradise. Perhaps he put his view most succinctly in a speech delivered to the National Chamber of Commerce a few years ago when he said:

> He would be a rash man who would state that we can produce the economic millennium, but there is great assurance that America is finding herself upon the road to secure social satisfaction, with the preservation of private industry, initiative, and full opportunity for the development of the individual.
>
> It is true that these economic things are not the objective of life itself. If by their steady improvement we shall yet farther reduce poverty, shall create and secure more happy homes, we shall have served to make better men and women and a greater nation.

President Dexter in his volume has marshaled with appreciation and industry all that Mr. Hoover has said in support of his doctrine, that it is by the endeavor of the individual to advance himself coupled with the protection of all other individuals who seek equal advancement that social regeneration will be attained.

The Day That Comes After Labor Day

IT IS such an important day; why it is not emphasized on the calendar, I fail to see.

It is heralded at our house by a shrill, clarion whistle under the breakfast-nook window, and an eager, "O, Jim!"

"O. K., Mush!" answers our Jimmie excitedly. "Come on in." "Mush" is Roland Hughes, a mighty fine little chap with no resemblance to mush, which may be why they call him that.

Roland is completely changed and conspicuously cleaned and scrubbed. A new hair cut reveals a white area above the tan and freckles. Gone is the summer's fine deshabille and a collar and tie give him a strangely formal look.

"Nor-r-ma-a!" It is the second under-the-window call.

"Oh, Audrey!" excitedly. "Come on in. When did you get back from your grandmother's? Oh, you're letting your hair grow! It looks adorable with a ribbon." "Adorable" is a new word; Norma uses it rather consciously.

"And Marshall is starting to school. Doesn't he look adorable in that little sailor suit?" Norma continues.

"Your troubles are just beginning," remarks Jimmie comically.

Marshall doesn't understand. He looks quite solemn and clings tightly to his big sister's hand. Then he remembers that he has momentously lost his first tooth and shows the older children.

"Did your mother pull it?" asks Norma.

"I lotht it in an apple," the little fellow replies.

"Who's your teacher this year, Audrey?" Roland asks.

"Miss Wilson."

"Boy! She'll make you study."

"And how!" supplements Roland.

"I like all my teachers," Audrey answers primly.

As Norma and Jimmie bid me good-by, there is a brief, precious instant when they are asked to "remember," and they answer with an understanding, "Yes, Mother." All that we have talked over during the summer vacation is compassed in that quick interchange.

Outside, a little black dog is ecstatically wiggling his body; with some apprehension, too, for Roland is somehow different.

"Mother, call Porky," Roland shouts to his mother in the house across the street.

"Oh, let him follow you," urges Audrey.

"Yes, and let the dog catcher get him on the school grounds," answers Porky's master.

"I should say not," supplements Jimmie. "We've got Amos locked up in the basement."

Suddenly I remember one of the inevitabilities of this start for school. I inquire about Jimmie's handkerchief. He explores in the pocket of his knickerbockers and assures me that he has one. I ask to see it. Sure enough; it looks as though it might have been used to wrap something, possibly a fish. He comes back for a clean one. Now I know that school is actually beginning.

"Don't let Amos out," he admonishes me.

At last they are off. No, Roland has forgotten his entrance card. Another start and they disappear around the corner. Only little Marshall looks back timorously.

I sit down among the empty milk bottles on the front steps. It is all so quiet. There's a touch of autumn in the air. Roland's mother calls from across the street that now we shall be able to get some work done.

Just then there is a yodel that shatters the quiet of the neighborhood and floods the street with agonizing sound. It is despair mingled with indignation. It is Amos howling in the basement.

School has started.

K. M. A.

Notes From Paris

Broadcasting Grand Opera

A BIT of Paris is being scattered throughout the whole of France this fall. Acceding to a flood of requests from radio listeners all over the country, the Government has finally consented to radiocast a number of performances from the Paris Opéra. "Marouf" was sent out over the air on August 9, this was the first time a French state theater performance had been heard over the radio. Other operas scheduled to be broadcast, exactly as they are given on the stage of the "Academie Nationale de Musique et de Danse," as the Opéra is officially named but never called, include Thäis, Lohengrin, Faust, the Barber of Seville and others—ten in all. In December a performance of "Lucie de Lammermoor" is to be radiocast in honor of Sir Walter Scott's centenary.

* * *

The Origin Of Skyscrapers

Paris has no skyscrapers—except, of course, the Eiffel Tower. Indeed, in all France there is no building that really could be called a skyscraper. Yet M. Jacques Greber, well-known French architect and professor at the Université de Paris, who designed the Rodin Museum in Philadelphia, told a Paris audience recently that it was French, and particularly Parisian, influence on American architects which gave rise to the skyscraper style of building. It was not until Americans began to come to Paris in considerable numbers to study at the École des Beaux Arts, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, that the English influence on American architecture was modified. Then the French ideals of proportion and perspective began to be felt, and particularly, M. Greber holds, the American students of architecture were influenced by the vertical style of building which is the glory of so many late Gothic cathedrals in France.

* * *

Taking Time By Forelock

Paris, proud of its many sculptured monuments, uses an unlimited amount of diligence and foresight to preserve them. The Opéra is this summer undergoing a thorough cleaning and renovation inside and out, and the opportunity is being taken to save for posterity the most magnificent piece of sculpture which decorates its façade—the "Danse" of Carpeaux. The corrosive action of the smoky air in an industrialized Paris is causing the graceful group to crumble, and it is predicted that within forty or fifty years it will disappear. As no reproduction of the statue exists, a cast is to be made which will serve as a model when some sculptor has to replace the statue half a century hence. The making of the molds is done in very small sections, so that more than 1800 will be required in all, and the work will require at least four months to complete.

* * *

In Honor Of The Goncourts

Another literary landmark has been added to the large number preserved by the municipality of Paris, which is always eager to add to the number of its public monuments. It is the house owned and occupied by Jules and Edmond de Goncourt in the latter part of the nineteenth century. "La maison d'un artiste," the brothers called it. The Municipal Council has now presented it to the Académie Goncourt, the literary society which each year awards a prize in honor of the two realistic novelists, to be used as the society's permanent headquarters.